HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Once Again IRS Is Playing Politics with Tax Exemptions

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In the early months of the Kennedy Administration, Walter Reuther submitted a plan for the extermination of the conservative and anti-Communist movements in the United States. In a memorandum submitted to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, the president of the Auto Workers urged as one means to this end that right-wing organizations, whatever their purposes, be deprived of tax exemption.

The Reuther plan was no innovation. Over the years, conservatively oriented groups always had a far harder time winning tax exemption than those standing to the left of center. Walter Reuther simply wanted to close all doors and codify this political use of the presumably non-discriminatory statute.

Comes the news now that the Internal Revenue Service, as if taking a page from the Reuther memorandum, has refused tax-exempt status to the World Youth Crusade for Freedom (79 Madison Ave., New York City 10016), thereby threatening to end the life of this important organization.

Ironically, while rejecting the WYCF petition, the IRS continues to grant tax exemption to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a left-wing outfit that sponsors and encourages "burn, baby, burn" seminars and helped to bankroll the Communist-"Black Power"-dominated National Conference for New Politics.

The IRS concedes that WYCF's purposes are "to stimulate concerted activity of freedom-loving student and youth groups throughout the world; to prepare, coordinate and finance programs for the exchange of students and other youth representatives between the United States and other countries to further international understanding; to communicate information from these activities to the public at large, particularly the educational community."

The Internal Revenue Service under the direction of Sheldon Cohen (left) has refused tax-exempt status for the World Youth Crusade for Freedom, a conservatively oriented group. WYCF is headed by former YAF chairman Tom Huston, who is currently on active duty in the U.S. armed forces.

The WYCF has done far more than this. It has given new hope to young people throughout the world by showing that their contemporaries in America are determined to stop the spread of communism. And it has been able, in the two years of its existence, to counter what it called the "historical misinterpretations" and the "philosophical blandishments" of the political, social and moral enemies of this country. This kind of educational effort can mean more to the United States than a division of Marines. The work of the WYCF can well be called preventive education.

The Internal Revenue Service does not see it that way. Teaching the disadvantaged to hate is educational. But, quoting the IRS letter, "fostering and participating in the creation of groups to oppose communism . . . while possibly having broad educational aspects, are not, basically, educational purposes or operations as the term is defined in the regulations."

The United States is at war with world communism. But an organization created to teach young people throughout the world what communism is, and how its spread can be prevented, is, according to IRS, indulging in propaganda.

On the other hand, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions—an outgrowth of the unlamented and notorious Fund for the Republic, may collect tax-deductible dollars and then spend them for purposes that run directly counter to the purposes of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

IRS, in short, is imposing a double standard in its application of the tax laws. It is saying, in effect, "Liberal, *si!* Anti-Communist, *no!*" In this, of course, it reflects the views of the Liberal Establishment, of the State Department's middle echelon which hopes to "build bridges" between the White House and the Kremlin, and the Eastern Establishment which is determinedly lobbying for the shipment of strategic and non-strategic goods to a Soviet empire supplying the tools of war to the Vietnamese Communists.

This is not what Congress had in mind when it wrote the tax-exempt provisions into the Internal Revenue statutes. And I do not believe that the true views of those who head IRS are accurately represented in the letter to the World Youth Crusade for Freedom. The WYCF will, of course, appeal the ruling of the Exempt Organization Branch of IRS. If enough mail goes to the director of IRS, perhaps the ruling can be reversed.

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● With the aim of **winning solid union support** in 1968, the Democratic party is snuggling up closer than ever before to the bosses of organized labor. Ed Lashman, a former field representative for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and more recently a legislative lobbyist for the federation, has now been hired by the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a key liaison man with Congress. A few days after Lashman's selection, Frank Hoffman, for two decades political action director for the United Steelworkers, was picked to head the staff of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

● In its first lengthy attack on **Ronald Reagan**, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda has assailed the California governor as a "movie star with a hawk's profile." Denouncing him for supporting escalation of the war in Viet Nam and describing him as an ultra-rightist who has taken up the "worn banner" once carried by Barry Goldwater, Pravda also accused him of promoting the war because his state has become America's biggest arms manufacturer.

● A source very close to Vice President Hubert Humphrey says LBJ is in deep trouble everywhere, including Humphrey's own state of Minnesota. LBJ, this informant relates, will have to **"pull a Truman,"** that is, make a whistle-stop campaign, if he hopes to win in 1968.

● LBJ is making it clearer and clearer that **Hubert Humphrey** will again be the No. 2 man on the Democratic ticket next year—despite hopes by Kennedy people to get Hubert dumped. At a recent fund-raising dinner in Washington, LBJ warmly endorsed Humphrey and suggested that the next fund-raising function should be a salute to the vice president because he is the "man who deserves it more than anyone."

● Here's one reason why the **anti-riot bill** is having such a difficult time getting through Congress: Organized labor, afraid that any such law would affect its right to picket, has been putting pressure on lawmakers to either kill the bill or eliminate any language that could possibly touch union strikes.

● Simon W. Gerson, a member of the Communist party's national committee, and John J. Abt, a frequent CP attorney, are trying to raise a million dollars to start a new Marxist daily to replace the now twice-a-week "Worker". They hope it will be launched in time for the next presidential contest. One apparent source of funds for the new project: the late **Harry Herman Kaplan**, who left his more than $1-million estate to three individuals (including Herbert Aptheker) for the purpose of helping the "Worker" expand.

● Speaking at the 45th anniversary reception for the "Worker" at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City last week was **Lincoln Lynch**, associate director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Lynch asserted the "Worker" had performed a "useful service" for "independent radical thought in this age of conformity and consensus."

● Acting on the request of Democratic leaders, the House Rules Committee has blocked Rep. Frank Thompson's (D.-N.J.) **"common-situs" picketing bill** from coming to the House floor for a vote because it faced almost certain defeat. The bill introduced by Thompson, a rubber-stamp for the unions, would have permitted one union to close down an entire construction project (the common situs) at which many employers and unions may be working. Thompson's legislation would also have given more leeway to the unions to shut down U.S. defense and space installations.

● **Danny Escobedo**, the convicted murderer freed by the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark "right-to-counsel" decision, was indicted by a federal grand jury October 10 on charges of possessing and selling heroin and marijuana. It was the second time in less than a week that Escobedo had been indicted on a federal narcotics charge. On October 5 he was indicted on six counts of possessing and selling heroin. In a now celebrated case, the Supreme Court in 1964 overturned Escobedo's 1960 murder conviction because the police had not let him see a lawyer before making a confession that he had killed his brother-in-law.

● Speaking before a group calling itself the National Assembly for Negotiation Now—headed by Socialist Michael Harrington, the man who inspired LBJ's poverty war—liberal historian **Arthur Schlesinger Jr.** declared that LBJ should be voted out of office unless he abandons escalation of the war in Viet Nam. Schlesinger told the meeting that even unilateral withdrawal would "be greatly preferable to a policy of limited escalation."

● While Schlesinger suggests he played a major role in setting policy for the Kennedy Administration, columnist **William S. White** said he was told by JFK that: "Arthur has nothing to do with making policy. He works over there"—indicating the East, and non-operating wing of the White House— "and he is a good writer, period."

● The House recently passed the **Public Broadcasting Act of 1967**, but two Republicans —Samuel Devine (R.-Ohio) and Albert Watson (R.-S.C.)—deserve credit in trying to knock out the costly and dangerous Public Broadcasting Corporation, a government-controlled group which will have the power to control the contents of educational television programs. Motions by both to kill the corporation were defeated by relatively narrow margins.

● Astounding as it might seem the Supreme Court has struck a blow for law and order by refusing for the second time to reverse a conviction of Dr. **Martin Luther King** for defying a state court ruling. Last June the High Court, in a 5-to-4 decision, upheld the conviction of King and seven others for holding demonstrations in Birmingham in 1963 in defiance of an Alabama court order which forbad the demonstrations on the grounds that they might cause violence. Violence, in fact, did occur during the King-led protest. Last week the Supreme Court rejected NAACP and AFL-CIO petitions to reconsider its previous finding.

● Rep. **Otis Pike** (D.-N.Y.) raised eyebrows recently when he offered Bobby Kennedy and Co. a suggestion. Asked what sort of candidate the Democrats should nominate against GOP Sen. Jacob Javits, Pike said it would be impossible to "out-liberal" Javits. "If I were picking a candidate, it would be somebody who would be more moderate than Javits," Pike said. "I think the people of New York, just like the people of the rest of the United States of America, are tired of what I consider ultra-liberalism."

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Internal Security Breakdown

The scandalous scrapping of high security standards for America's most sensitive government agencies may well develop into a major issue during the 1968 presidential contest. Though suppressed or ignored by major metropolitan dailies, the continual unfolding of stories revealing a shocking laxity in government security procedures has rocked conservative-minded lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

Here, for example, are just a few startling revelations now being studied by concerned congressmen:

Item: Security collapse at the White House. Walt Whitman Rostow, a special assistant to the President on national security affairs, it is now discovered, was three times rejected for service in the Eisenhower Administration because he was considered a possible security risk.

ROSTOW

According to briefs recently filed in a Civil Service case by former State Department security evaluator Otto Otepka, the Air Force made a security ruling adverse to Rostow prior to 1955 and the State Department made similar findings in 1955 and 1957, all rejecting Rostow for service on highly secretive projects.

Filed in an effort to save his own career Civil Service job, the Otepka briefs charge that Secretary of State-designate Dean Rusk and Attorney General-designate Bobby Kennedy came to Otepka in 1960 to get him to waive security procedures in the Rostow case and others, but Otepka said he would evaluate all cases only according to the high standards previously followed.

Bobby, reportedly, flew into a wild rage. According to Otepka, conflict with Kennedy on the Rostow case triggered his own downfall as the department's chief evaluator. (For more on Rostow, see story below.)

Item: Security breakdown at the State Department. According to the Otepka briefs, the State Department eviscerated security standards and approved or condoned major misconduct by foreign service officers—including homosexuality, deliberate hiding of security violations and the delivery of classified information to Communists.

The Otepka brief outlines at least 18 cases, some enumerated in a story below, of alleged security violations. Otepka, though rated a top-notch security evaluator during the Eisenhower Administration, was finally fired from his job in 1963 after his room was bugged and his safes broken into at night. (His case is still pending before a State Department hearing examiner.)

Item: The Stephen Koczak case. Former foreign service officer Stephen Koczak has charged that his

Former foreign service officer Stephen Koczak was "selected out" from the State Department after he warned that the Soviets were about to erect the Berlin Wall and that his immediate superior had violated security regulations.

State Department personnel record was rigged with distortions and "forged pages" to make it possible to fire him under the "select out" process.

Like Otepka, Koczak had only high ratings in his personnel file until 1961. But difficulties paralleling those of Otepka soon developed when he reported what he considered to be violations of national security procedures on the part of his superior, a foreign service officer stationed in Germany.

The trouble between Koczak and his superior developed in 1961 when both were in Berlin at the same time. Koczak was insisting that the Soviet Union planned to go ahead with erecting a wall between East and West Berlin. His views, which were included in reports to Washington, were at variance with those of his superior. Though Koczak proved to be right, this was only a small matter of conflict between the two.

Koczak's major difficulty began after he reported that his superior, who had been ousted from Poland because of questionable associations with female Communist intelligence agents, was making unauthorized visits to East Berlin to make telephone calls to Communist party functionaries in Warsaw.

Nothing was done to follow up on Koczak's charges and it developed that one of the foreign service officers who could have acted on them had a brother who was a full-fledged Communist. At any rate, Koczak was finally eased out of the Foreign Service, but the man he accused has been promoted.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Item: The security collapse at the Pentagon. *Human Events* readers are by now familiar with the story of Robert Arthur Niemann, an engineering graduate given a secret clearance by the Pentagon to work on defense contracts when, in fact, he belongs to the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. The DuBois Clubs have been termed "Communist controlled" and "subversive" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and the U.S. attorney general on March 4, 1966, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the clubs to register as a Communist-front organization.

Niemann not only belongs to the DuBois Clubs, but, as *Human Events* learned, has participated in numerous leftist activities, worked with known Communists, admitted to having voted in 1966 for Communist Dorothy Healey for tax assessor of Los Angeles, openly allied himself with the revolutionary Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and promoted the wild demonstrations against LBJ at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles in June of this year.

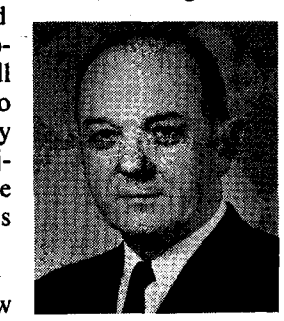
Nevertheless, Joseph J. Liebling, the Pentagon's director for security policy, says the Defense Department's screening board "has determined that continuation of Mr. Niemann's secret clearance is clearly consistent with the national interest."

In connection with the Niemann case, Solis Horwitz, assistant secretary of defense, recently wrote Rep. Roger Zion (R.-Ind.) that " . . . mere membership in such an organization [the DuBois Clubs] does not constitute sufficient cause to revoke a security clearance. . . ." (What many now would like to know is what *does* constitute sufficient cause?)

Such are the reasons why many believe that security—or the lack thereof—may become a big issue in 1968.

The Rostow Story

The Otepka briefs relate an intriguing story in connection with the Rostow case. According to the briefs, Bobby Kennedy and Dean Rusk approached Otepka in 1960 about Rostow, well aware that earlier efforts to get him named to a highly sensitive national security project had been thwarted by the Eisenhower Administration's strict security standards.



RUSK

Desiring to appoint Rostow to a key position in the State Department, Rusk opened the discussion by asking: "What kind of security problem would be encountered regarding the appointment of Mr. Rostow to the department?"

Otepka replied that he was acquainted with the Rostow file, and that this familiarity dated back to 1955 when the department was giving consideration to hiring Rostow as a key person in a psychological warfare project to be undertaken by the Operations Co-ordinating Board.

"Persons employed by the project were required to have a security clearance under the strict standards prescribed by the United States Intelligence Board," the briefs state. "As a part of his evaluation, Otepka at this time reviewed the State Department file on Mr. Rostow, the CIA file and the results of reviews given to the case by both the CIA and the Department of the Air Force. The Air Force had previously made a security finding adverse to Mr. Rostow.

"As a result of Otepka's findings, Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., the chairman of the Operations Co-ordinating Board, decided that Mr. Rostow would not be utilized as an employe or consultant by the State Department in connection with the board's project.

"In other words, Mr. Rostow could not get the necessary clearance under the strict standards applicable to the Operations Co-ordinating Board."

When Rostow was again recommended for State Department employment, Roderic O'Connor, administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, made the determination on the basis of the previous record that "Mr. Rostow was not desirable for employment."

According to Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Clark Mollenhoff, who unearthed the contents of the brief, when Otepka related the background on Rostow, Rusk remained silent but Bobby "spoke disparagingly of the adverse finding that had been made by the Air Force" and referred to the Air Force as "a bunch of jerks."

When it became clear that Otepka would continue to evaluate the Rostow case in the same manner as it had been evaluated previously, Rostow was hired by the White House, where the President can set his own security rules.

After being given this job, Rostow was moved into the State Department for a time as someone who had already been given a clearance.

Angry with Otepka, Kennedy later assigned John F. Reilly, formerly a Justice Department lawyer, to the State Department as deputy assistant secretary of state in charge of administration. Reilly's role in the anti-Otepka cabal is well documented. This cabal at length plotted and engaged in eavesdropping, wiretapping, searches of Otepka's wastebasket and general spying on his activities in an effort to find grounds on which to dismiss him.

• A former professor of international politics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rostow is a graduate of Yale and served in the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. Identified as the author of a State Department policy paper promoting unilateral disarmament, trading with the Communists and a generally "soft-line" toward Soviet Russia and Communist China, Rostow has come under considerable attack and was even the subject of a special congressional hearing. In recent years he has been identified with a comparatively hard line on Viet Nam. The Otepka brief reportedly does not disclose why Rostow was denied a security clearance by the Eisenhower Administration.

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Fourteen Breaches in Security

The sensational Otepka briefs, whose contents have been revealed to only one or two reporters in Washington, outline numerous cases of alleged security violations. Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines *Register* has detailed 14 of the cases which appear below:

1. A foreign service officer who sexually violated his own daughter but was never disciplined, and in fact later was designated a part-time security officer at a post that did not have a full-time security man.

2. A foreign service officer who borrowed money from the State Department Credit Union and forged the endorsement of a fellow employe on his application for the loan. The individual later was given an important assignment in the White House.

3. A foreign service officer who admitted he furnished 18 documents, some of them classified "secret," to Philip Jaffe, the publisher of *Amerasia* magazine and on whom there was a considerable record of Communist activities and affiliation. The officer was permitted to take an honorable retirement with pension.

4. A security division technician who went on drunken rampages at several embassies in foreign countries and whose misconduct was condoned and covered up by Reilly. Reports of the misconduct actually were kept out of the personnel file.

5. A security officer stationed in Athens, Greece, who failed to report a large number of security violations, yet was appointed deputy chief of the Division of Security Evaluations at the State Department.

6. A person nominated by President Kennedy for a high position who publicly assaulted his wife and threw her clothing on the lawn, shrubbery and street. The information was ordered eliminated from the personnel record by a "progressive" security officer who said such details of a public family fight had nothing to do with security or suitability of a high public official.

7. A man dismissed as a security risk by the Mutual Security Agency and characterized as having "a rotten file" who was appointed to a State Department position and given full security clearance.

8. A foreign service officer stationed in Mexico and Caracas, Venezuela, who was guilty of a series of incidents of sexual misconduct, including an affair with the wife of the ambassador of another nation. His conduct was excused by State Department politicians.

9. A security officer who withheld information from his superiors concerning the loss of classified documents by an American ambassador. The officer was not censured and was promoted to be a top lieutenant of Reilly.

10. A security officer stationed in Moscow who permitted himself to be enticed into the apartment of a Russian woman, an agent for the secret police. The secret police used concealed cameras to photograph the American and his nude companion and tried to get him to spy for the Soviet Union. He never was criticized or disciplined.

11. A foreign service officer who admitted to security officers and State Department medical authorities that he had engaged in homosexual acts. The medical officers found him unfit to serve abroad because in their judgment his homosexual tendencies made him a potential security risk. He was sent abroad, however, and was assigned to a critical post behind the Iron Curtain.

12. A foreign service officer who, on his application form and in interviews, concealed the fact that he had been a member of the Young Communist League and the Communist party. He was not disciplined and still is employed in the State Department.

13. A foreign service officer stationed in an eastern European post who admitted homosexual tendencies and other personal misconduct but who was given responsibility for supervising the Marine guard personnel and protecting all safe combinations at the American embassy. His negligence permitted foreign agents to have access to classified reports at the embassy. He was not disciplined and received normal promotions. He still is in the State Department.

14. A foreign service officer, formerly a security officer, who owned two automobiles but was authorized to have only one shipped to a new post at government expense. He had the second automobile concealed in a lift van and represented it on the invoice as a household furnishing. His case was referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution for fraud, but there was no prosecution and he was not disciplined.

The Importance of Security

The crucial importance of having a first-rate security program has been driven home by the London *Sunday Times'* sensational new disclosures concerning Harold Philby, the head of the Soviet section of the British Secret Intelligence Service who fled to Moscow in 1963.

Philby's achievement in rising to this position while himself being a Soviet agent, says the *Times,* ranks as one of the greatest espionage coups of all time.

Philby later went on to become the linkman between the British service and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, from which position he could give his Soviet spymasters thorough knowledge of the operations of both the major Western intelligence agencies.

Remarked the *Sunday Times* last week: " . . . there is a classic quality about the earlier achievement. The selection in 1944 of Philby, already a Soviet agent of more than 10 years' standing, as the man to conceive, build and control a new British operation against the Russians, is an event embodying the purest essence of espionage."

In its investigation into the Philby conspiracy, the *Sunday Times* also unearthed a remarkable 1956 U.S. State Department report on British diplomat Donald Maclean, who fled to Moscow in 1951.

The 1956 report, says the *Sunday Times,* "makes it clear that, contrary to repeated British government assertions since 1951, Donald Maclean had access to every crucial Anglo-American policy decision at the height of the Cold War. . . .

" . . . the U.S. intelligence report reveals that Maclean had knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on the North Atlantic pact, the Korean War and the Japanese peace treaty.

"It also shows, for instance, that Maclean had full knowledge of the critical American determination to 'localize the conflict,' and therefore of its decision not to allow the United Nations forces under Gen. MacArthur to carry the war against the Chinese coast.

"Both MacArthur and his chief of intelligence, Gen. Charles Willoughby, were certain at the time that this information had been passed to the Russians. Just before he died, MacArthur complained that the Chinese not only knew of this policy decision, but 'all our strategic troop movements.'"

The first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington and later head of the American department in the Foreign Office, Maclean also passed on vital information to the Soviet regarding our atomic secrets.

Coalition Gov't for Viet Nam?

Veteran military intelligence officials say the war in Viet Nam is actually going much better than the press would lead people to believe. And it is this central fact, they say, that makes LBJ want to stick it out in Viet Nam.

Concurring in this opinion is a recent optimistic piece on the progress of the war appearing in *Washington Report,* a publication of the American Security Council. Written by Frank Johnson (himself a former Naval intelligence officer), the article reveals dramatic improvement in all four war zones since 1965, with Johnson going so far as to say that the "dawn may finally be approaching in this bitter conflict. . . ."

Yet it is precisely while things are improving that the same old appeasement clique in both Congress and the Administration is pressing for a coalition government in South Viet Nam.

Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.), a ranking member of the House Defense Appropriations Committee, says the new Saigon regime is being urged by Administration forces to negotiate with the "so-called National Liberation Front [the Viet Cong]." U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, who, it is said, privately favors this kind of scheme, may have hinted at just such a solution in a recent United Nations speech where he called for "full rights in every sense" for all segments in South Viet Nam.

Even more disturbing was a report by the Washington *Post*'s Chalmers Roberts, who is known to have excellent contacts inside the State Department. " . . . [S]ome American officials," Roberts wrote recently, "now are talking, albeit most carefully, about the possibility of a coalition regime in Saigon."

The idea that such a scheme is being considered in high quarters leaves hard-nosed diplomatic and military officials quaking. The NLF, it has long been recognized, is nothing but a puppet of Hanoi, a fact made crystal clear last week in a column by Evans and Novak datelined Saigon.

Reporting on an interview conducted by U.S. authorities with a captured Communist party official, the usually liberal column revealed this official as admitting that no important decision of any kind, except for local military tactics, can be made either by the NLF or South Viet Nam's Communist party (the Peoples Revolutionary party) without first submitting the problem to Hanoi and the Central Committee of North Viet Nam's CP, the Lao Dong party.

"Political matters are the property of the Lao Dong headquarters," the prisoner disclosed. As of early last summer, all the political cadres—that is, the leaders—at battalion level and above in the Viet Cong military structure are southerners who went north in 1954 and were returned in the early 1960s to fight the war.

"Finally," say Evans and Novak, "the captured Communist leader revealed that close to a dozen members of the PRP Central Committee, the Communist party in the south, are also members of the Lao Dong Central Committee, the Communist party in the north. This is powerful new evidence of the tight control of the north over the entire political-military structure in the south."

Nevertheless, the talk of a coalition government with the NLF continues to increase in Washington.

H. Rap Brown

While some members of Congress are wondering what the Justice Department plans to do about Stokely Carmichael should he return to the United States, others are equally concerned about how the department plans to cope with Stokely's successor at SNCC, H. Rap Brown, who has been spreading his hate doctrine across the nation.

BROWN

Brown, who has been suspected of being as revolutionary as the Castroite Carmichael, has confirmed this opinion in an interview in the French political weekly *Nouvel Observateur.* The *Observateur* quotes Brown as saying the "Black Power" movement in the United States is already organizing guerrilla groups in American cities for the purpose of sabotaging electric power plants, telephone lines, railways and other means of communication.

"We do not have cannons," Brown is quoted as saying. "We are inferior in number. Therefore, we have chosen guerrilla warfare as a solution which the situation imposes on us. We will concentrate on strategic points in the country—in the factories, the fields and homes of whites.

"We can easily sabotage and destroy without ever firing a shot. We can, for example, destroy telephone lines, railways, airports, the electric and electronic installations.

"The life of every city in the U.S. depends on an electronic system. If it is paralyzed, so is the city.

"Thus, city by city, we will succeed in bringing America to its knees, to its economic ruin.

"We will carry on bloody sabotage operations. We are studying the techniques of modern guerrilla warfare. Our black brothers who are fighting in Viet Nam for white America are getting good lessons in guerrilla warfare."

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POLITICS '68

TEXAS

A savage intra-party battle that threatens to rip apart the **Texas Democratic party** could seriously impair LBJ's chances of carrying his home state next year.

CONNALLY

Gov. John Connally, leader of the moderate-conservative wing of the state's Democratic party, is now deciding whether to run for an unprecedented fourth term next year. Johnson is known to have asked him to make the race.

Whether or not Connally runs, Texas' liberal, pro-Kennedy Democrats, aided by **Sen. Ralph Yarborough**, are certain to seek their own candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Yarborough himself is considering the race, knowing that he has little to lose (his Senate seat is not "up" until 1970). Should Yarborough not run, ultra-liberal perennial candidate Don Yarborough (no relation) will undoubtedly enter the fray.

A no-holds-barred fight is inevitable and the big loser will be Johnson, whose major hope for carrying Texas in November lies with a unified party. Top Texas Democrats admit privately that Johnson could not now carry the state. They list former Vice President Nixon and California Gov. Reagan as the strongest possible GOP candidates.

• Texas politicos report that conservative Washington columnist **Sarah McClendon** is seriously considering a race for Congress. The fearless Mrs. McClendon, a native of Tyler, Tex., is believed interested in the House seat of Democrat Ray Roberts.

LBJ may have to run as a ***"third-party" nominee*** next year in Louisiana. Backers of George Wallace on the Democratic State Central Committee hope to slate the former Alabama governor as the state party's official Democratic nominee. If this happens, Johnson would then have to run as the candidate of a nameless third party in Louisiana.

ROCKEFELLER

Reporters are now more closely following the thoughts and activities of Newsweek columnist **Emmet John Hughes,** an unofficial Rockefeller adviser who is believed to have influenced Rocky into softening his position on Viet Nam.

HUGHES

Hughes, actually, is a liberal Democrat who has written that he supported Eisenhower against Taft in 1952 for the sole purpose of turning the GOP into a leftward vehicle that would rival the Democrats in liberalism. A victory for Taft, Hughes recalled with horror, would have been a decisive setback for America.

Not widely remembered, also, is that in 1959—just prior to joining Rockefeller's staff as a speechwriter—Hughes wrote an **incredibly dovish book** titled America the Vincible, which called for breaking up NATO, abandoning the Nationalist Chinese held islands of Quemoy and Matsu, recognizing Red China and getting the world to strike a compromise with communism in much the same way as the Catholic church has struck a compromise with Polish communism (in short, with a gun at its back). Indeed, said Hughes, the Polish compromise "commends itself, at least for consideration, to the globe." Such is a short history of the fellow who has supposedly helped Rocky shift his view away from the hard line on Viet Nam.

REAGAN

Old **poll-watcher LBJ** has received nothing but bad news from a series of recent surveys taken in the South and Southwest. At the Mid-South Fair in Memphis, Tenn., voters from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi selected from a list of 10 names the man they would like to see in the White House; **Gov. Reagan** came in first with 645 votes, with the incumbent President a distant fifth with 152 votes.

A statewide **Texas poll** reported that only 47 per cent of the Lone Star State's residents approve the job their native son is doing in Washington, while 42 per cent disapprove. Northward in **Oklahoma**, a poll of 900 voters showed over two-thirds (641) thought President Johnson was doing a "poor" job, 193 a "competent" job and 52 thought his work was "excellent."

DALEY

Democratic national committeeman Jacob M. Arvey has said in an interview that **Mayor Richard J. Daley** had convinced the national committee to hold its 1968 presidential convention in Chicago because the potential for racial disorder in the Windy City was considered negligible and, furthermore, any demonstrations that were held would supposedly be conducted in an orderly manner.

DALEY

Other important factors: Chicago offered more money to the Democrats than any other city; Mayor Daley wholeheartedly supports LBJ. Daley has said that "No man has done more for the country." Asked about "dump Johnson" efforts, Daley replied: "Too many people forget about his domestic program." The **powerful Daley machine** can also be expected to turn out wildly cheering crowds for the President no matter what the polls say.

NIXON

An early October Associated Press poll of Republican state chairmen and national committee members in the 50 states has provided a big boost to **Richard Nixon**'s presidential aspirations. Asked whom they favored for the party's nomination, 46 per cent of the GOP leaders responding chose Nixon, 26 per cent selected Romney. Queried as to who they thought had the best chance of upsetting LBJ, 41 per cent picked Nixon, with Rockefeller coming in second with 25 per cent of the vote.

NIXON

California's Gov. **Ronald Reagan**, furthermore, ran far ahead of all other potential vice presidential nominees surveyed. (Surprisingly, however, and perhaps succumbing to publicity by pollsters who have been virtually touting a **Rockefeller-Reagan ticket** for the GOP, 40 per cent of those polled picked this combination as the strongest ticket the party could muster.)

WALLACE

After a lively reception in Virginia, former Gov. **George C. Wallace** says the "chances are we'll proceed on a new party movement." But the Birmingham News says Alabama's presidential aspirant "isn't ready yet to cut out the possibility that he may run for President in a few Democratic preferential primaries, as he did in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland in 1964." In Alabama, furthermore, he is being urged to go to the Democratic National Convention as a favorite son candidate for President.

WALLACE

"So," says the News, "Wallace seems inclined to **hold up on a decision** for some time yet—perhaps until January. He must act by January 16 if he wants to get on the ballot in California as a 'third party' candidate for President." The former governor, notes the News, plans to make a survey of the Golden State beginning October 26.

• TV newsman **David Brinkley** has told University of Alabama students that Wallace "could very possibly" succeed in throwing next year's presidential election into the House of Representatives. **Wallace's chances,** said Brinkley, depend on various factors, including which candidates the two major parties select as standard-bearers and how many riots occur between now and the elections.

• Wallace Campaign Headquarters in Montgomery, Ala., has confirmed that organizational efforts are under way in Ohio to get the former governor's name on the 1968 ballot as a presidential candidate. Bill Jones, campaign director, said the **plans in Ohio** are being spearheaded by William K. Shearer. Shearer was a California organizer against the open occupancy housing law which was defeated at the polls by more than a 2-to-1 margin, a decision since overturned by the Supreme Court.

• **Rep. John Buchanan** (R.-Ala.) says he believes former Vice President Richard Nixon "has the definite lead" in battling for the Republican presidential nomination and that California's Gov. Ronald Reagan is the other GOP frontrunner. In Buchanan's view, however, Wallace is a **potential wrecker** of conservative hopes and has warned that Wallace could provide the margin "to bring about a Johnson plurality" if he becomes a candidate for the presidency.

LINDSAY

John Lindsay has denied it, but Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) has charged the New York mayor with trying to capture a block of New York votes at the GOP national convention so that he can force a political deal on **Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.**

LINDSAY

The deal as Fino sees it: Lindsay's support of a Rockefeller-for-President move at the convention only if Rocky agrees to help Lindsay obtain the nomination for governor.

Remarked Fino: "It is common knowledge that the mayor of the city of New York is on a dead-end street. He's got to make a move now."

Expanding on his theme on the CBS program "Legislative Hearing," Fino added: " . . . assuming it came down to the point that Rockefeller was the favorite son, I'm not saying that Lindsay would withhold support. But he'd give it on the condition that he be the candidate for governor. . . ."

LAUSCHE

Conservative **Sen. Frank Lausche** (D.-Ohio), the five-term governor and two-term senator of the Buckeye State, may not be able to survive politically when he comes up for re-election in 1968. Faced with opposition in his own party and probably tough competition from the Republicans, Lausche appears to be in trouble. Columnist Ralph de Toledano writes that "The talk, both in Washington and at home, is that Frank Lausche is through."

LAUSCHE

Democratic liberals and much of big labor are pitted against the Ohio senator and, as of now, Lausche's opponents are seriously considering running a candidate against him in the primary.

"The primary," says de Toledano, "will be but the first battle next year for him. The Republicans are out to make a Gung-Ho try at defeating him in the election. And if **Sherman Unger**, a young Cincinnati lawyer, gets the GOP designation, it will mean new trouble for Mr. Lausche."

According to de Toledano, Unger is waiting word from Rep. **Robert Taft Jr.** If Taft decides to run, he can presumably have the nomination. De Toledano says Taft is looked on with some disfavor by many conservative-minded Republicans because, in their view, he has played footsie too often with the liberal wing of the GOP. Unger, however, has his liberal feet of clay, having joined Chief Justice Earl Warren's World Peace Through Law movement and having failed to initially support Goldwater during the pre-convention period. But de Toledano thinks Unger would be more acceptable to both wings of the party.

In 1960 he was on the personal staff of Nixon and in 1964, despite his pre-convention stance, he was one of the few selected to work for Goldwater after the nomination who had not been on the original Goldwater team. He, like Taft, is also young, attractive and energetic. But whoever Ohio Republicans decide to run—Taft, Unger or someone else—Frank Lausche may have the fight of his life in 1968.

'PEACE BLOC'

The Democratic National Committee has hit upon a formula to deny seats to "**peace bloc" delegates** who go to the Chicago convention determined to oppose LBJ in 1968.

Adopted in a closed-door session of the full committee, the proposal, though not yet formally adopted, allows opposing delegates to challenge the seating of other delegates before the convention's credentials committee if there is proof that these dissidents have no intention of supporting the Democratic nominee in the November election.

The major purpose of this rule is to firmly warn Democratic voters that if they send an **anti-Johnson delegation** to the convention the delegation may never be seated.

The formula agreed upon, however, was less rigid than a proposal sponsored by Eugene L. Wyman, national committeeman from California, who urged the Democrats to bar from the party's 1968 convention any delegates who do not pledge in advance to support the national ticket. Wyman's recommendation was backed by party leaders from 13 states but was nixed by New Jersey Gov. Richard Hughes and other bigwigs on the grounds that Democrats don't like "loyalty oaths."

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More Trouble for LBJ in '68?

Reuther bolts AFL-CIO political machine

By VICTOR RIESEL

Embattled Walter Reuther, never one to devote himself to a single campaign at a time, has now quietly plunged into do-it-yourself national politics.

The Detroit "redhead" now has definitely bolted the ardently pro-Lyndon Johnson AFL-CIO political organization—just as its leaders meet almost daily to plan for next month's and next year's elections.

By this time of the year his United Automobile Workers (UAW) traditionally would have paid some $120,000 in "quota" donations to the big federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE). He has not paid a penny.

By this time his far-flung union locals would have been exhorted to swing into vital election drives in several states (New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, for example) where the 1967 results could have heavy impact on the '68 presidential election. There has been only a very noisy silence.

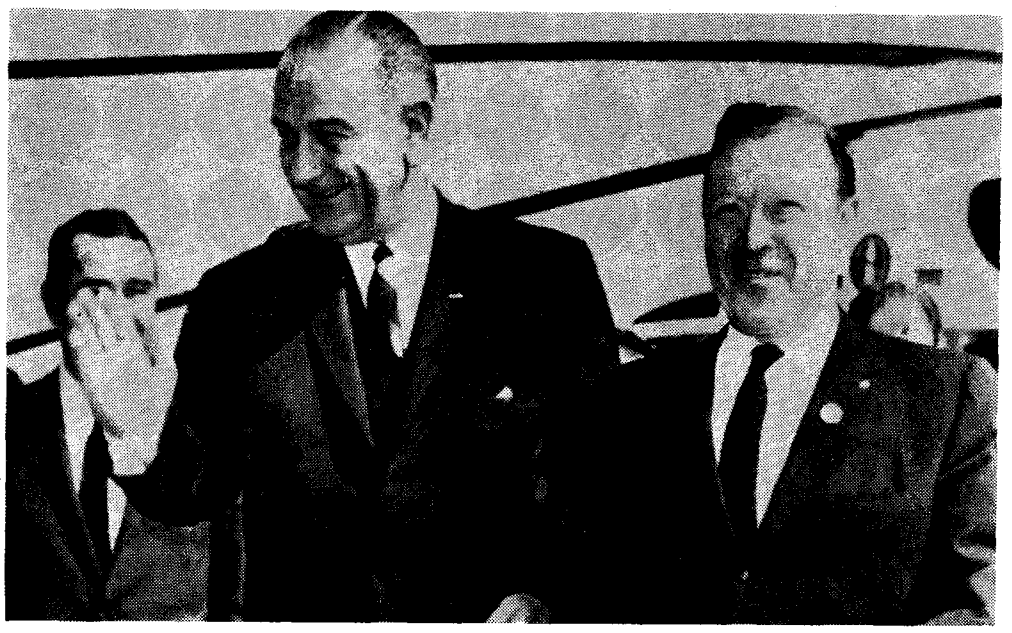
By this time he would have dispatched hundreds of thousands of UAW members' names to the COPE computer center (the Machinist union's $1-million Univac III) in preparation for the '68 congressional and presidential drives. He has refused to send along a single name.

Though it is not known outside labor's inner sanctum, AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote to all international union presidents for their membership lists in eight states where labor's political strategists will campaign scientifically on an electronic data processing basis.

In recent elections the electronic thinking machines operated statewide only in Pennsylvania. Now the decision is to move the gadgetry into six other states: Maryland, Ohio, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and California (and the District of Columbia). Reuther has massive membership in these states.

For years Reuther has championed such computerized campaigning. But he turned Mr. Meany down flat. No names, no money, no cooperation.

His former union brethren point out that the $120,000 is merely a bag of peanut shells compared to what the UAW has in its own Citizenship Fund—which cannot be used as strike relief, for which almost $150 million will be available if needed.



LBJ and Walter Reuther were all smiles at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964. But now the union leader appears less than enthusiastic about the President's political future.

But the list of names would only have cost the UAW a few dollars in postage.

So Reuther's former colleagues in labor's high command reckon he's building an independent machine, or a party, or a precinct-by-precinct community action crusade with an "opening to the left."

This could be based on his virtually unobserved million-dollar Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, of which he is chairman.

In sophisticated labor circles it is noted that he has not lined up with the pro-Lyndon Johnson forces inside the overheated Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). His voice is loud and clear and influential when he unleashes it at ADA gatherings. But he has not attended recent board meetings. Nor did he dispatch any message to the ADA board people urging them to down the dump-Johnson drive.

Reuther has powerful influence inside that intellectual mix of university people, reformers and labor leaders. He could have influenced enough board members, or at least prodded them, to come out and vote to dilute the razor-edged criticism of President Johnson. But he made no move. Other labor leaders who, like "Walter," contribute heavily to ADA's always-empty coffers tried to protect the President. Reuther did not budge.

Few inside labor are predicting he will bolt the President's camp as he has labor's tent. But neither is anyone—including those high in the UAW—prognosticating that he won't take a walk.

He could run an independent political machine which would be a party in everything but name. He could insist that some of his own union people be nominated for top offices by the Democrats. Last year, some Michigan Democrats urged Reuther's colleague, Leonard Woodcock, leader of the union's behemoth GM division, to run for governor against George Romney. Had Woodcock not been running for the vice presidency inside the UAW, he would have taken the political bid.

There always is, of course, the great fraternity between Reuther and Bob Kennedy. They may not buck the President himself, but they may together fan out and fight for new Democrats to replace the old in the House and Senate.

Whatever it is that Walter Reuther is whipping together, it will be unveiled as the newest model in political action when the auto union meets next May in its Constitutional Convention.

It could be that Reuther will love the Johnsonians in November next as he did last May. But it could be the announcement of new political romances.

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Economics Also a Factor

Europe's Reds Helped by U.S. Weakness

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

The success of the French Communist party in the recent local elections should give thought to those who excuse a weakness for Communist propaganda on grounds of poverty.

Yet while communism has been receding in many parts of the world, in France and Italy the movement has been gathering strength. Why?

These two Mediterranean countries have among the highest growth rates in the world. Compared with pre-war, the people even of southern Italy have vastly improved their living standard and the French masses are almost affluent. Why then do they support an ideology and a movement that are losing ground elsewhere? Authoritative Radio Liberty dispatches point to something like an anti-Communist "roll back" in Ghana and Indonesia and of "troubles" like the Sino-Soviet schism, Papandreou's failure in Greece, the war in Viet Nam, the relative failure of the Yemeni republicans, and the total defeat of the Moscow-backed Arabs by Israel.

If communism, orthodox or otherwise, is losing its hold in these countries, why do highly intelligent Frenchmen and Italians continue to give it increasing support?

This writer cannot claim to know the definite answer. But on the basis of long residence in both France and Italy he submits the following surmise.

First, in both countries communism is benefiting by increasing respectability. In both countries, Communists (at least after Hitler attacked Mother Russia) actively opposed fascism and something of the gloriole of having done so still remains.

Next, President Kennedy gave an enormous boost to communism when he played down and tried to call off the Cold War, snuggled up to Khrushchev, lessened American support for refugee organizations and factually, if not specifically, accepted the status quo in Communist countries provided they ceased aggression.

When it became apparent that they had not ceased aggression, first Kennedy and then Johnson acted, at least toward all Red centers except China, as if they had.

Thereby they exonerated Frenchmen and Italians from any feeling that they had a duty to oppose the Reds even at home.

In France, President de Gaulle has—some think, deliberately—fostered communism by seeking the friendship of the Soviet Union, of the European satellites and of Ho Chi Minh and Red China. If decent French people no longer fear the Red blight it is in part the fault of the general.

Yet to me the basic cause of communism's inroads in two of the world's most civilized countries is their respective peoples' mania for economic equality. Millions of Frenchmen and Italians mouth phrases about liberty and fraternity but it is equality that really attracts them. More than elsewhere, in my judgment, they resent the fact that others are richer than they.

In this they resemble dissatisfied American Negroes.

Since communism, fraudulently, but insistently, promises to equalize society (the state will "wither away"), these dupes turn to communism if not from conviction, at least to demonstrate their discontent.

Such is my explanation of communism's duration and growth in these two peoples, all of whose history should have taught them better. If it is correct, poverty plays little or no role in the problem and in trying to check communism's further growth, successive U.S. Administrations are barking up the wrong tree.

But that again is another story.

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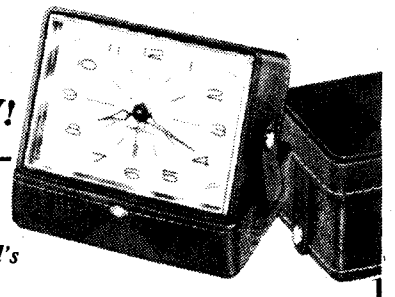

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House Rebelling Against 'War on Poverty' Measures; Opposition to OEO Forces Rewriting of Bill

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

A big anti-poverty surprise is in the making in the closed-door deliberations of the House Education and Labor Committee.

The bill that will finally emerge will be very different from President Johnson's widely controversial $2.06-billion proposal, and the even more costly authorizing measure voted by the Senate.

In effect, what the House committee is doing is writing entirely new legislation.

What its final form will be is unpredictable at this time. Although the committee has been working on the bill for several weeks, it's still in an early stage. But already it's taking a sharply independent course.

Behind this highly significant trend are two main objectives:

• Virtual unanimous agreement among Republican and Democratic committeemen on the necessity to get rid of the conglomeration of expensive sociological and organizational frills concocted under OEO Director Sargent Shriver, and replace them with down-to-earth training and job-making measures that will put money into the pockets of the needy.

• Elimination of the layers of bureaucrats that have accumulated and flourished under Shriver in the three years of the anti-poverty program—principally in Washington, the top-heavy regional offices and in the numerous local community action agencies.

Committeemen differ on how this should be done. That explains why the committee's deliberations are proceeding so slowly.

There is no hard and fast bipartisan coalition or alliance. Committeemen differ both on partisan and personal preference lines. On some proposals Republicans get Democratic support; on others they don't—and vice versa.

For example: Rep. Edith Green, ranking Democrat from Oregon, sides with the GOP on shifting OEO educational activities to the U.S. Office of Education. Rep. Roman Pucinski of Illinois, another senior Democrat, backs the Republicans on other issues. Rep. Ogden Reid (R.-N.Y.) frequently sees eye-to-eye with the Democrats.

Underlying cause of this significant backstage situation is the widespread hostility among congressmen of both parties toward various aspects of the anti-poverty program.

It is no exaggeration that the President's multi-billion-dollar bill to continue OEO is second only to his 10 per cent surtax tax increase in unpopularity.

Lawmakers' files bulge with outraged complaints and scandalous charges against OEO. Hardly a week passes without some new stormy outcry and flurry of indignant condemnation. Foremost among the grass-roots critics are local officials up in arms on a number of scores—ranging from the involvement of anti-poverty workers in riots, demonstrations and other violence; participation in revolutionary type organizations and political activities; to teaching "hate Whitey" doctrine to Negro youngsters and carrying on aggressive "Black Power" agitation.

As a consequence, Democratic legislators once staunch supporters of OEO are now openly critical. Rep. Phil Landrum of Georgia, who was floor manager for the original anti-poverty measure in 1964, in recent months has expressed sharp disapproval. James Hanley (D.-N.Y.) has been scathing in his condemnation, as follows:

"Never in my congressional tenure have I seen a more blundering mishmash of indecision than that served up to me by the Office of Economic Opportunity. I have pleaded, cajoled, begged, demanded and otherwise sought some decision out of that administrative monstrosity, only to have my pleading, cajolery, begging and demands fall on deaf ears. I suggest that Congress order a carload of medals for buck-passing struck and then direct that the carload be delivered en masse to OEO."

Strikingly indicative of this pronounced antipathy was the action of the Senate in adopting an amendment directing the General Accounting Office to make an exhaustive investigation of OEO and all its operations.

It will be at least another month before the House Education and Labor Committee completes its work on the anti-poverty legislation.

Insiders say there is little likelihood the measure will be reported to the full House before early November. It must then be considered by the Rules Committee, which may take several weeks. That means this long-pending bill may not be disposed of by the House until Thanksgiving—if then. It could run into December.

Parenthetically, this sheds revealing light on how long this session will last.

It is now virtually certain the session will continue right up to Christmas, when the legislators will finally call it quits and adjourn until early January, when they will resume in what will officially be the second session of the 90th Congress.

The fate of anti-poverty legislation will be determined in the House.

The President's bill and the Senate's revised version of it will play only a secondary role in the final outcome. What that will be is a toss-up because of the deep and widespread hostility toward OEO in the House.

A top Democratic leader there has told the President that as of now he can count on only 180 votes at the most. That opens the very real possibility that the House may go so far as to refuse to vote such legislation. One thing is definitely certain:

The battle on the House floor will be the most hectic and furious of the session.

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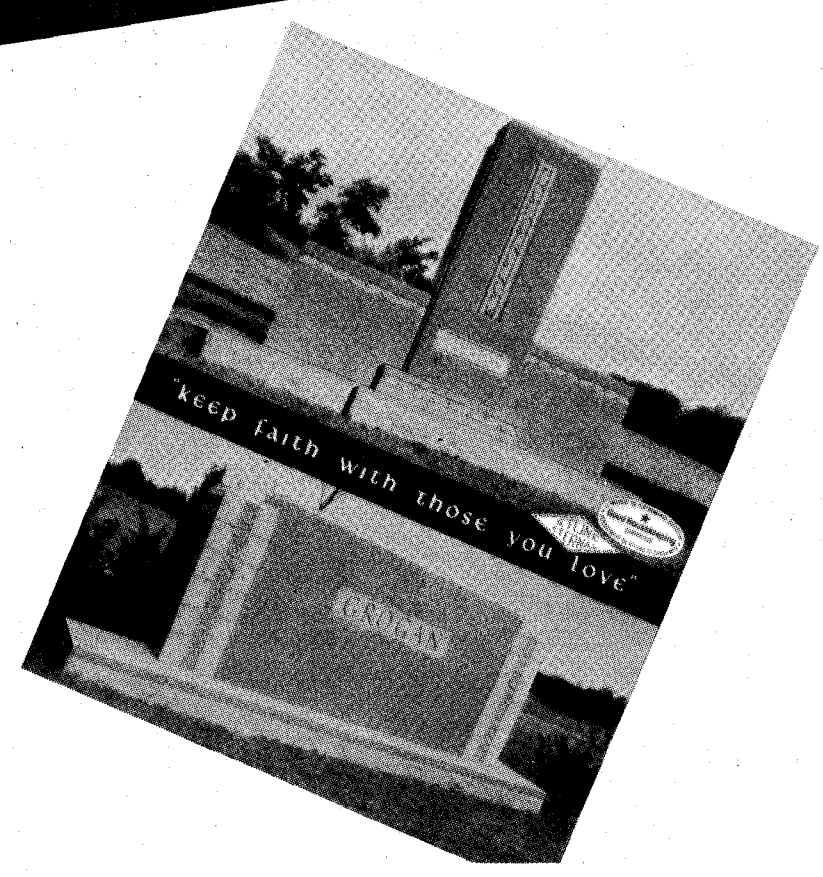

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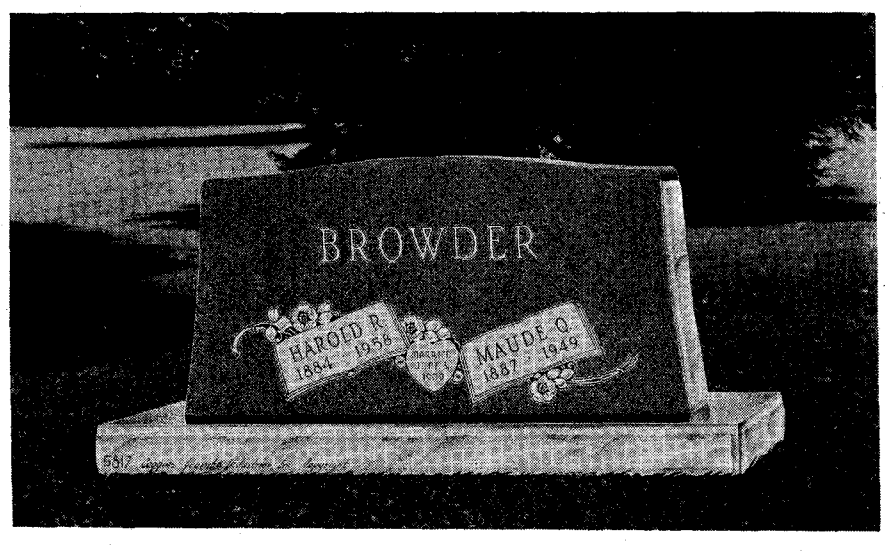

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The 'Race Problem': Reassessing Some Liberal Assumptions

By FREDERIC NELSON

Unexpected support for a rational approach to the Race Problem came recently from, of all people, Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish specialist in American crimes and misdemeanors, and, less unexpectedly, from Daniel Moynihan, a liberal specialist in urban matters, especially racial ones.

Dr. Myrdal pointed out the foolishness of regarding Negroes as the only "disadvantaged" pebbles on the beach, when according to him the U.S.A. is so crowded with misery that it will take "trillions" of dollars to fix it. The Myrdal figures look as phony as most of his observations in the past, but one should at least be grateful for the news that what he called our "underclass" isn't exclusively black.

To Mr. Moynihan the gratitude should be more heartfelt, because he put a crimp in the basic liberal attitude toward the race issue, if such it is. "Liberals," he told an Americans for Democratic Action meeting in Washington, should "somehow overcome the curious condescension which takes the form of sticking up for and explaining away anything, however outrageous, which Negroes, individually or collectively, might do."

I don't suppose this will make a dent in the preconceptions of our social scientists, professional and lay, who are forever condoning violence done in the name of "Black Power" and blaming everything on poor old Whitey. For an example of this sort of thing, take Susan Sontag, who wrote in the *Partisan Review* that "the white race is the cancer of human history: it is the white race and it alone—its ideologies and inventions—which eradicates autonomous civilizations wherever it spreads, which has upset the ecological balance of the planet, which now threatens the very existence of life itself." Whew! No violence anywhere until Whitey came along. Everybody burning widows, eating babies and peacefully enslaving each other until *With Clive in India* by G. A. Henty!

Well, that's going back a long way. More up to date is Tom Wicker of the New York *Times*, who aired his inferiority complex with this observation on President Johnson's effort to say a good word for law and order: "At Kansas City, he felt compelled to give the nation's police chiefs a rousing tirade against violence in the streets—an obvious bid for votes of those who were outraged by last summer's riots." Well, who in blazes wasn't "outraged" by the riots? And granting that Lyndon doesn't throw "tirades" around without hoping to make a few votes, couldn't his remarks to the hard-pressed coppers be accepted as at least as sincere as the until recently more usual alibis for the rioters?

Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, labeled a "racist" by many, urges the suburbs to voluntarily take in Negroes.

The President's oratory does, however, suggest that fashions are changing. Earlier in the year, when Ronald Reagan referred to Detroit's arsonists and snipers as "mad dogs," William V. Shannon, also of the New York *Times*, allowed that this demonstrated the California governor's "poverty of spirit." The year before that, New Haven's liberal Mayor Richard Lee urged minority groups to stage "sit-out demonstrations" in which they would sit and block traffic to call attention to their demand for equality.

Today one hears less of this sort of nonsense. Gov. Reagan may have been unfair to mad dogs who are sick and seldom bite people if they can get a drink of water; and Mayor Lee has seen his town rocked by race riots. Gradually the people, even the great middle class, which is ordinarily equipped with blinkers, are coming to identify riots with attempted revolution in which the involvement of a lunatic fringe of colored "leaders" is merely incidental.

The assumption by white liberals that all colored people welcome a kind word for the Burn, Baby, Burn element is a major insult to the overwhelming majority of colored Americans.

Up here in Massachusetts the news is getting around. The success of Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, formerly Boston's school committee chairman, in running away with the preliminary election for mayor has set proper Bostonians to sharpening their pencils in efforts to figure out how to knock her off in the November run-off with runner-up Kevin H. White, the present secretary of state.

The day after the trial heat it was confidently predicted that, inasmuch as Mrs. Hicks received a minority of the votes, it would be easy for a coalition to do her in, come November. It was generally agreed that the lady was a "sly racist" because she is opposed to Massachusetts' vague statute prohibiting "racial imbalance" in the public schools.

Daniel Moynihan shocked his fellow liberals at the recent ADA convention with some blunt talk about America's social problems.

Mrs. Hicks doesn't see how the law can be obeyed without busing children hither and yon to achieve the desired racial mix. Mrs. Hicks thinks the solution is to persuade the suburbs to "take Negroes *into their neighborhoods*."

To right thinkers this shows how sly a racist Mrs. Hicks is, but even Boston's right thinkers didn't take long to begin to wonder if they had the formula for beating Mrs. Hicks. It was pointed out in the Boston *Herald* that a coalition against Mrs. Hicks might hand her the sympathy vote supposedly available for underdogs. On the other hand, to look as if Mrs. Hicks was a possible winner might hand her the vote of people who like to go with the winner. Thomas Gallagher in the *Herald* has more recently concluded that, strategy to one side, it is Mrs. Hicks who ought to be considered the favorite.

This is still not understood in proper Boston, but those who recall that the last time Mrs. Hicks ran in an all-city election (for the school committee post) she outpolled the candidate for mayor do not discount her chances this time.

Mrs. Hicks herself says that, although she did poorly in the Negro wards, she does have some Negro support. The opposition to busing is not 100 per cent white. There are doubtless colored Moms who don't care to have their kids transported to the other side of the town so as to make white Moms, in their all-white residential areas, feel less agony of conscience.

It is rather difficult for suburban-type householders to pin the racist tag on a woman who argues that, if white Bostonians would admit colored families to their neighborhoods, "imbalance" in the schools wouldn't be worth arguing about.

Mrs. Hicks may be "sly" enough to know that, since there is not much chance for white neighborhoods to act that way, it is safe for her to talk that way. And she may not win in November. But the confusion of her opponents indicates a shift away from earlier attitudes. Menaces have changed since Detroit.

Sooner or later, New York *Times* writers will have to abandon the old-hat idea that a President who has a good word for the police in riot-infested cities must be making a play for the backlash vote. And even the A D A may eventually take off its hair shirt long enough to suspect that even integrationists are happier when their homes are not the target of Molotov cocktails.

Re Susan Sontag, I don't know. I hope she will read a little more history, possibly to discover a few stray non-white men of violence, men like Genghis Khan, a yellow man who sacked cities and murdered hostages centuries before the horrid white "imperialists" came along to set bad examples all over the world.

□ □ □

THE RIPON SOCIETY, comprised of fuzzy-minded young Republican liberals, has vastly expanded its operations in the last few years. Initially centered around Harvard, Ripon now has active branches in New Haven, New York, Los Angeles and a smaller one in Seattle. Its operating budget, according to recent reports, has grown from $17,000 in 1964 to $40,000 this year.

Is the Social Security System a Fraud?

By PAUL HARVEY

If any insurance company were administered as government administers your "Social Security insurance," its resources would be impounded and its officers would be thrown into jail.

Every steno, barber and bootblack in America figures, "There's not much left in the paycheck after all those deductions, but at least the government is saving the Social Security part of my old age."

The government is saving nothing for your old age.

The Social Security taxes you pay now go into the Treasury's general fund. They are used now to pay Social Security benefits that are due now—plus administrative expenses.

All that's left in the Social Security kitty for your old age are a bunch of paper IOU's signed by your own grandchildren.

Indeed, Social Security is presently so insecure that Missouri's congressman, Tom Curtis, says, "I'm afraid it's going to hit the rocks in another 10 years."

On the other hand, when you buy legitimate insurance from a private insurance company, that company must under law have in hand adequate assets to cover all obligations—present and future.

Furthermore, private insurance is cheaper.

Even Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball admits that, for a young worker, the "benefits are not equal to the contributions. Young employes do not get their money's worth."

If you are now 25—and you and your employer pay your Social Security tax until retirement time—you are entitled to $168 a month if single and $252 a month if married.

Had you bought private insurance for that same premium you could retire on $312 a month if single and $263 a month if married.

Your government is understandably very sensitive about this subject. If you send a copy of this column to Washington you will probably receive an official booklet titled "Your Social Security" which declares that all Social Security taxes "go into special funds," and that when you retire you collect "monthly cash benefits from these funds."

I am telling you that this is not true, that the government's "insurance men" are making a false claim which the government's insurance examiners would never permit a private insurer to make.

For *Reader's Digest,* Mr. Charles Stevenson made an in-depth study to *determine just how secure your Social* Security is (October 1967 issue) and he concluded that "the Social Security Administration is bankrupt."

Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler testified before Congress last January that unless Congress at once raised the debt limit the "government can cover only about half of the Social Security checks due to go out in March."

Your government is not saving your Social Security taxes for you. Your government expects to tax your grandchildren to support your old age. If the taxpayers of that later date decide they've had enough of the big tax squeeze, you are going to wish you'd bought your own insurance from a responsible source.

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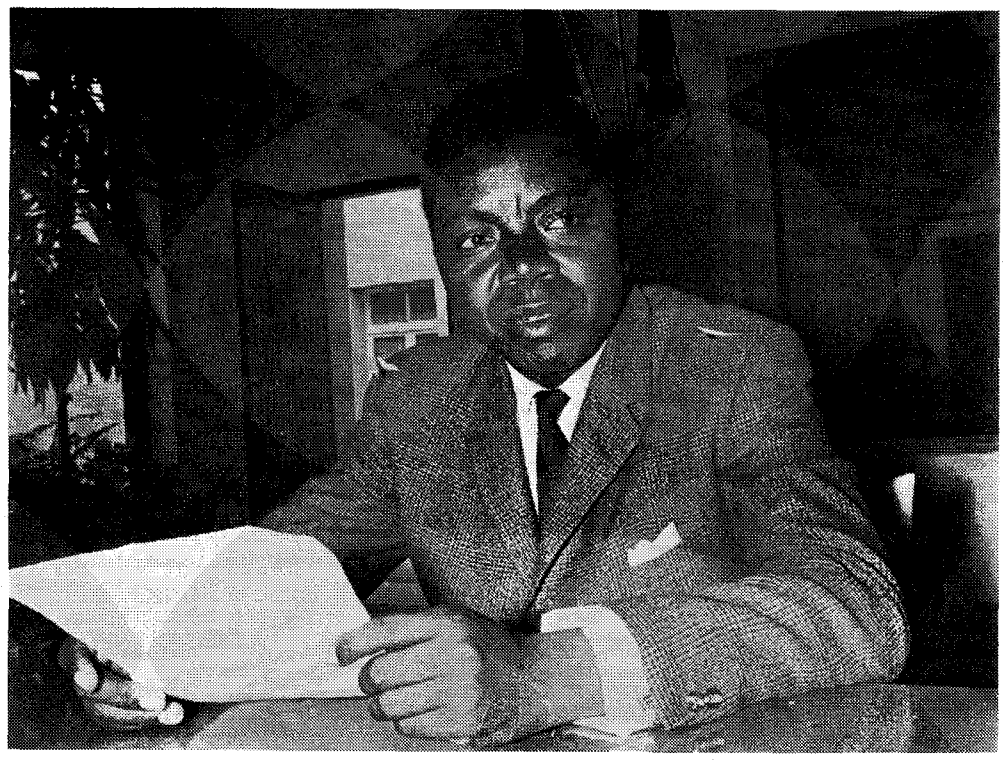

Pro-Western ex-Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe has aroused the ire of many other African leaders for many reasons, not the least of which are tribal rivalries.

Why Do Africans Fear Tshombe?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Nairobi, Kenya:—To an outsider, one of the many mysteries of Africa is the feeling that Moise Tshombe, now being held in an Algerian prison after the flagrant hijacking of his plane over the Mediterranean, is somehow a menace to African independence.

It can't merely be that Tshombe is suspected of favoring Belgian copper interests. When he was boss in Katanga, and later in the Congo as a whole, he favored giving European capital just enough scope to keep it busy producing jobs and taxes for the native populations.

Other African leaders have followed similar lines: Kenyatta in Kenya continues to encourage foreign investment, Britishers are still welcome in this East African country as ranch and lodge and game park managers, and the white hunters still organize safaris.

The Ivory Coast's President Houphouet-Boigny maintains the highest per capita income in sub-Saharan black Africa for his people by welcoming French enterprises, and Western know-how is still worth something even in African nations that are "neutral in favor of the East."

In his own recently published apologia for his term as prime minister in the Congo, Tshombe makes big medicine for his theory that the promotion of individual happiness, not economic profit, should be the touchstone by which an African political leader is judged. Kenyatta in Kenya and Julius Nyerere in Tanzania would hardly differ with him on this score.

Then why is Tshombe a devil to Africans? It must be that, as a leader with a strong local tribal base in the Katanga portion of the Congo, he personifies the dangers of centrifugal tribalism that menace the unity of practically every newly emancipated African nation.

If it were once to be admitted that a tribal unit has secession rights, what would become of a state like Kenya? The British put this particular unit together without regard to natural divisions. The tropical coast is separated from the rich highlands by a barrier of rocky, tangled country that supports elephants but not much else; the north is a desert; the great Rift Valley in its middle merges indistinguishably with a continuation of the Rift in Tanzania.

Some 50 tribes, many of them speaking their own separate dialects, rattle around in a land that suggests the spaciousness of Texas without much concourse with each other.

The Masai herdsmen wander across the Kenya-Tanzania borders with no respect for lines on the map, following their scrawny cattle to whatever pastures are greenest, and living apart from civilization on a diet concocted of blood, milk and cow's urine. In the north, Somali herdsmen treat Kenya lands as their own, even planting defensive land mines of Cairo origin to confound and kill the Kenya constabulary. So how to give them all a distinctively Kenyan identity, how to make them feel common nationhood?

The Kikuyu tribe, which is the largest in the country, took the lead in organizing the revolt against white rule. It so happened that the Kikuyu are highland people, which means they have the energy that goes with cool weather. They were also the "people on the edge of the forest," and historically they had to exercise cunning both to protect themselves against the Masai herdsmen from the Rift Valley plains who raided their cattle and against the ferocious beasts that inhabited the wooded slopes around Mount Kenya. But if the clever Kikuyus were the natural leaders of the *Uhuru,* or freedom, movement, they also excited the jealousy of other tribes.

So Kenyatta, the wise elder of the Kikuyu, has to maneuver to hold his heterogeneous nation together. He does this by propitiation, making a Kalenjin tribesman, Daniel Arap Moi, his vice president, while Tom Mboya, a Luo from an island in Lake Victoria, is his economic planning chief. The various tribes must be blended in the majority party hierarchy.

Kenyatta is an old man who, though he doesn't know his birth year, is surely in his middle seventies. "Give him five more years," so you hear it said, "and he'll make Kenya a nation." But if he were to die tomorrow, what would keep Kenya from flying apart, with Luo fighting Kikuyu, and with the Giriama of the coast splitting off?

Because of the dynamite in tribalism, Moise Tshombe, the Katangan, is regarded by the Kenyattas of Africa as a dubious symbol. Nothing else is sufficient to explain the animosity that pursues this extremely capable man.

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Rewarding Lawlessness

When government employes strike

By HENRY HAZLITT

If there is one principle that ought to be established beyond dispute, it is that government employes should not be allowed to strike.

A strike against the government is a strike against the public. The government is the seat of ultimate political and legal authority. It is absurd for it to submit labor disputes against itself to private, "impartial" arbitrators or mediators.

It is still more absurd for it to bow to threats from a union of its own employes. Public officials are there to represent the interests of the whole body of the public and of the taxpayers. They have no right to surrender these interests to any minority pressure group.

In 1919, when the Boston police went on strike, which was followed by disorder and riots, Gov. Calvin Coolidge ordered the entire state guard to restore law enforcement. He defended the refusal of the authorities to reinstate policemen who had struck: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

This reasoning has been embodied in legislation. Some 15 states and the federal government have laws forbidding strikes by public employes.

One of the severest of these statutes was the Condon-Wadlin Act in New York. It called for the dismissal of striking employes and provided that if rehired they should get no pay increase for three years.

When New York City's transit workers struck on Jan. 1, 1966, neither the mayor nor the Transit Authority nor the courts had the courage to enforce the law. The Transit Authority even begged a court to prevent it from punishing the strikers.

A disastrous strike was allowed to paralyze the city's transportation for 12 days and to inflict hardship and suffering and losses estimated at $1 billion on the people of New York. The strikers were handsomely rewarded for their callousness and defiance of law by the most extravagant and costly wage increase in the city's transit history.

Then the New York State Legislature passed a bill retroactively exempting the striking transit workers from the penalties of the Condon-Wadlin Act.

This lesson was not lost on other unions, as shown by the strikes and union intransigence in 1966.

Everything was blamed on the harsh and rigid Condon-Wadlin Act. Its penalties were declared to be "unenforceable." So this year the legislature passed, in its place, effective September 1, the Taylor Act, drawn up by the country's leading labor relations "experts." It provides mechanisms for unionization, negotiation and impartial fact-finding. Its penalties were directed against union treasuries rather than against individual workers.

In open defiance of the new law the New York City teachers' union struck, rejected the two-year, $125-million salary increase recommended by the mayor's mediation panel, stayed out 14 days and was then further rewarded by a $10 to $31-million increase over the panel's original package.

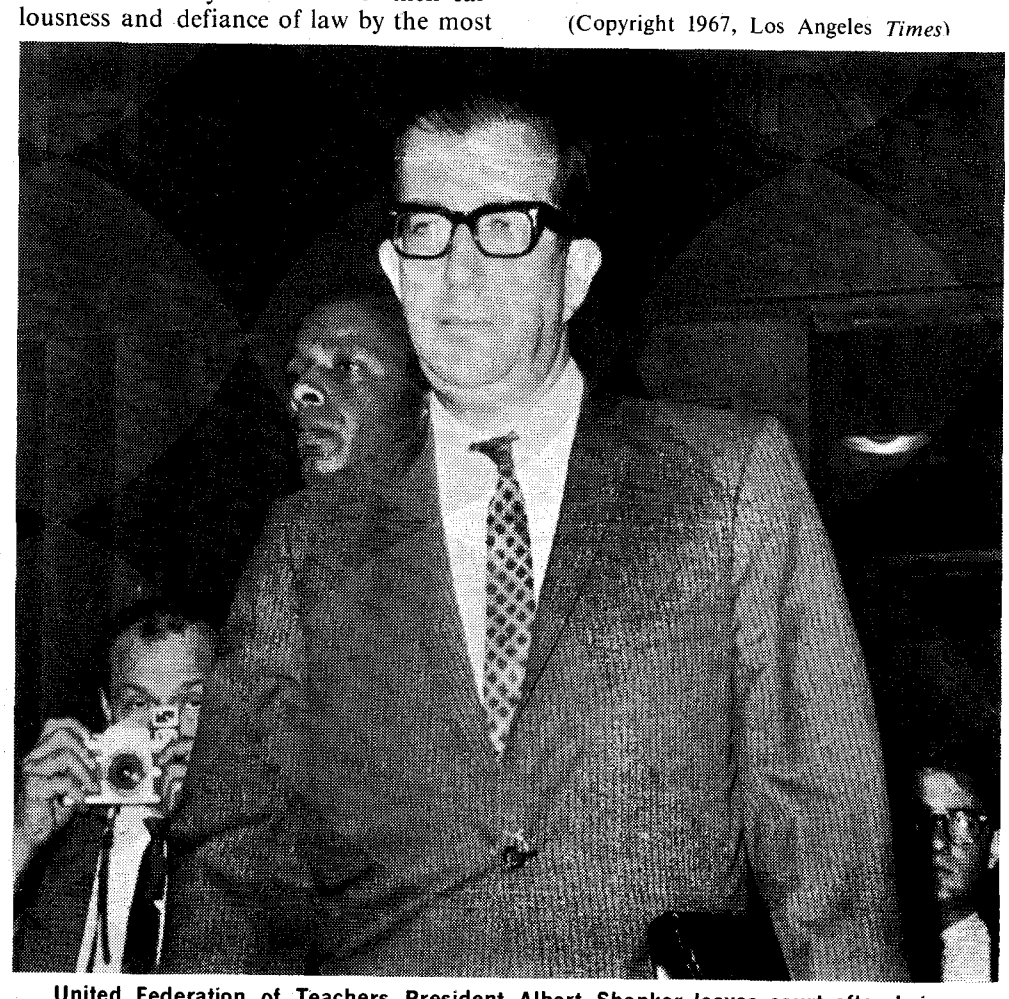
So where do we go from here?

There may be some who suspect it would be better to retain some of the severe penalties of the Condon-Wadlin Act as well as the new ones, though in discretionary rather than mandatory form, so as to allow the courts and law-enforcement officials more flexible powers to impose graduated penalties. Others may suggest that, in addition, picketing by public employes on strike ought to be prohibited in any form.

But what is the point of any legislation whatever unless elected officials and the courts have the backbone to enforce it?

It still remains to be seen whether Justice Emilio Nunez's courageous decision in the New York teachers' strike will be confirmed by the higher courts.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)



United Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker leaves court after being sentenced to fifteen days in jail and a $250 fine by State Supreme Court Justice Emilio Nunez in New York City. The action was for contempt of court for heading the teachers' strike. The union was fined $150,000.

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While 'New Left' Radicals March

Southeast Asia Visitors to Review U.S. Viet Policies Here

From the Allen-Scott Report

This week's back-to-back visits of Singapore's Premier Lee Kuan Yew and Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma couldn't have been arranged at a more inopportune time.

Both Asian leaders are coming to the United States to assess the American political scene and the Administration's resolution to carry on the Viet Nam war.

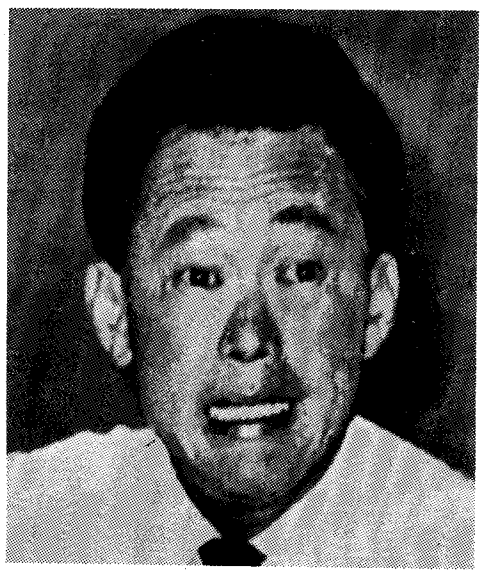
Under schedules planned by the State Department, Premiers Souvan-'na and Lee will be in the country during the explosive period that the nation's revolutionary radicals have picked to stage their most massive and turbulent protests against U.S. participation in the bloody Southeast Asian conflict.

While the Laotian prince is being greeted at the White House and the State Department on October 20-21, tens of thousands of anti-war protesters, peaceniks, beatniks, "Black Power" leaders, intellectuals and Communists will be surging into Washington for a huge demonstration to "shut down the Pentagon" and create civil disorder in the nation's capital.

State Department security officials have been alerted that "hard-core" agitators will try to contact the U.S.-Soviet supported prince or try to block his weekend travels around Washington, including his meetings with President Johnson, Secretary Rusk and Vice President Humphrey.

By a strange coincidence, the Humphrey-Rusk meeting with Premier Souvanna Phouma will take place on the morning of October 21 on the seventh floor of the State Department building in an office with a panoramic view of the Washington and Lincoln Monuments.

At the same time as the meeting, an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 anti-war demonstrators will be gathering for their across-the-river march on the Pentagon. This confrontation will be climaxed with violent acts of civil disorder by a controlled rabble of peaceniks trained to touch off riots.



Singapore's Premier Lee Kuan Yew may well base his country's future policies upon how the United States fares in Viet Nam.

Diplomatic aides of Premier Souvanna Phouma, who recently made his own self-serving public call for a halt in U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam, have been making inquiries about the massive protest, including whether the prince will be able to view it.

The timing of Premier Lee's visit, scheduled weeks after U.S. security officials learned about the mid-October anti-war demonstrations in Washington, is just as interesting.

Premier Lee, whose personal contacts in London, Peking, Moscow and Washington baffle U.S. intelligence analysts, arrives in New York on October 16.

That's the day that the so-called militant "Resistance" movement plans to have thousands of their draft-age members turn their selective service cards to local draft boards in protest of the war.

Hundreds of these draft protesters, sparked by Red agitators, plan to block entrances to local draft boards around the U.S. Others will gather here in Washington to stage a protest in front of the Department of Justice.

What Premier Lee, the 44-year-old grandson of a Chinese immigrant to Singapore, will think of all of this could go a long way toward determining the future course he will try to steer for his small but strategically located state.

The Cambridge University-educated premier has stressed to recent U.S. callers in Singapore that the Viet Nam war is a "test of wills . . . that the Communists are waiting for the Americans to give in."

After making his own inquires in Moscow, Peking and London, Lee says he is convinced that no search for a negotiated settlement in Viet Nam is likely to prove productive before the 1968 U.S. presidential elections.

Presidential Assistant Walt Rostow, the chief White House adviser on Viet Nam, thinks so highly of Premier Lee's views on the link between U.S. politics and the Viet Nam war that several months ago he circulated them among members of the liberal House Democratic Study Group.

Significantly, Lee in this report forecast, "In 1968 there will be any number of Robert Kennedys around to put forward all kinds of highly attractive formulas for resolving all the discomforts of by then probably three-fourths of a million Americans."

Premier Lee will be President Johnson's guest in Washington on October 17 and 18. After that, Lee plans a week's tour of other U.S. cities.

★ ★ ★

Congressional investigators are saying that the National Mobilization Committee (NMC), which is organizing the October 21 demonstration here, plans to stir up real trouble.

According to their informants, the New York-based organization, which has opened up a large office in Washington, already has made transportation arrangements to bring 60,000 to Washington by chartered bus, train and plane.

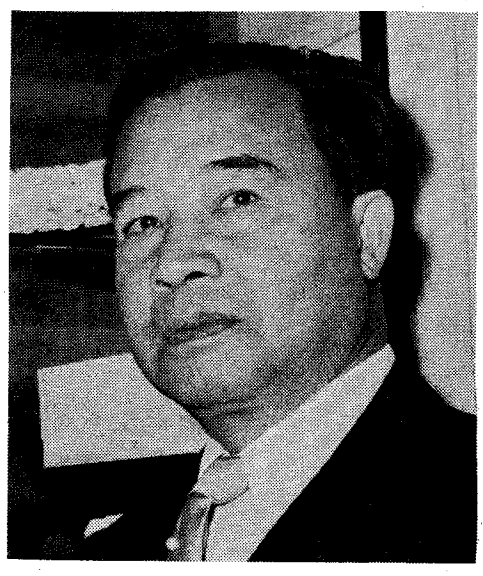
Thousands of other protesters and agitators, including teams trained to incite violence, are planning to come by automobile from points as far away as California.

The Washington protest, which is now planned to run for several days, is being directed by David Dellinger, NMC chairman, and Jerry Rubin, the militant pro-Castro student leader who has made several trips to Cuba.

Before deciding on their militant strategy, Dellinger flew to Prague to attend a two-week conference of the Communist "International Liberation Front," of which Stokely Carmichael and other black and white revolutionaries are members.

The national director of NMC is the Rev. James Bevel, principal aide to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who is actively encouraging his supporters to come to Washington for the demonstration and join in acts of civil disobedience.

According to persons in King's organization, their leader is still undecided on whether to join the October 21 demonstration at the outset or wait until he sees how it develops.



Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma has reportedly asked if he could view the massive anti-war demonstration slated for this coming Saturday.

One group of his advisers wants King to address the mass protest rally at the Pentagon. Another is urging him to delay going to Washington until after that event. They want him to lead marches now being planned to protest the massive arrests which they believe will result from the demonstrators' acts of civil disorder.

Militant "Black Power" leader H. Rap Brown has notified the NMC that he will be on hand for the big Washington showdown. Stokely Carmichael has sent word that he hopes to be here if he can slip back into the country without being detected by U.S. authorities. He is now in Africa after visiting Cuba and North Viet Nam.

As events now shape up, President Johnson will have to choose between permitting a rabble to defy law and order at the Pentagon and upholding his constitutional responsibility by calling out troops to control the trouble that is brewing.

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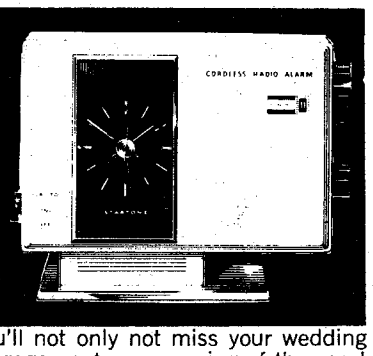

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P.S. 186 vs. New Learning

By MORRIE RYSKIND

No matter what Lincoln said, there are some people I can't fool even part of the time. However cunningly I try to disguise my lack of book-learning, they spot my weakness every time. It's disheartening.

Some of them go so far as to doubt that a fellow of such abysmal ignorance could ever have got through public school. I did, too—and somewhere I have a diploma from P.S. 186 in Manhattan to prove it. So there!

But geography was never my forte, and a correspondent chides me for a recent admission that I had to look up Kuwait on the map to make sure where it was. But it's even worse than that: I had to look up Chad and Upper Volta, too. After all, none of them was ever mentioned at 186.

Sometimes I think all these new nations are inventions of Madison Avenue, aimed at getting us to buy a showy, new atlas every year in the mad race to keep up with the Joneses. A fellow who used a five-year-old gazetteer is not going to be invited to the best parties. Incidentally, I have an ancient atlas which gives some space to Bosnia and Herzegovina—if anyone is interested in antiques. No reasonable offer refused.

And here's a letter from L.E.C. of Culver City, Calif., listing some of my other scholastic deficiencies: "Your column indicates that (1) you are politically naive; (2) you possess a limited comprehension of history; and (3) you are getting old."

I shall overlook the third of these heinous attempts at character assassination, especially since there's little use in denying it. But you might have said "older" instead of "old," dear sir or madam, and at least softened the blow.

But my history marks were fair, I insist. If the lessons I learned from it no longer apply, it is because history is now rewritten every day. In fact, it's getting to be like a show in its tryout period—if a scene doesn't fit, it is either deleted entirely or changed so it does.

For example, after Stalin purged Trotsky, the latter's name suddenly disappeared from Soviet history books and the Moscow Social Register. And now Stalin is being played down, too, and I won't be surprised if it turns out that it was Kosygin with whom Roosevelt met at Yalta and Teheran. Still, whoever it was, the fact remains that FDR came home from both places without his shirt.

We have similar revisionists here, too. A couple of California profs report that they now find that the men of 1776, whom we were taught to revere, were only a collection of guys on the make for a fast buck. And there are current textbooks which omit mention of dubious CIA agents like Nathan Hale, using the space to give full stress to the virtues of W.E.B. DuBois. It works, too. You never hear of any Nathan Hale clubs on a campus.

And there was the time—revealed by a close associate of President Kennedy in a comparatively recent volume—when JFK was hunting for a quotation from one (any one) of the Founding Fathers to bolster a stand he had taken. At such a time, all politicos know, it doesn't hurt to show what you're after is precisely what the men of the Constitutional Convention had in mind.

But research failed to disclose anything remotely appropriate, so the staff decided to compose some lines of their own and attribute them to one of the Fathers. At the moment, I recall neither the alleged excerpt nor the statesman to whom it was credited—but I know nobody ever complained about it. It worked—which is the ultimate test in politics.

Now, I want to be fair, and it may well be that the departed hero of the Revolution would have gladly spoken those words if he had thought of them. Still, that new method of writing history wouldn't have sat well with the teachers at P.S. 186. Those old fuddy-duddies wouldn't have liked it one bit.

So what do you expect from one of their pupils?

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CASTROITES IN SAN JUAN—Communist terrorists struck recently in San Juan, Puerto Rico, causing damage estimated at $1 million. Time bombs were set off in a half-dozen American-owned stores by guerrillas who owe their allegiance to Fidel Castro.

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Unreported Contributions

What Now, Atty. Gen. Clark?

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

It is a curious and outrageous spectacle when the United States attorney general's office takes evasive action rather than undertake an investigation of the St. Louis Steamfitters Union, Local 562, on charges of violating the federal corrupt practices law.

But this is what is happening. Rep. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.) has been besieging the attorney general's office for more than six weeks trying to persuade government attorneys to take some action in the case.

To date Rep. Hall has received only an evasive reply from Fred M. Vinson Jr., assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, in which Mr. Vinson completely dodged the specific question asking "if the Department of Justice is pursuing legislative violations in this instance, to what degree, and if not, why not?"

The *Globe-Democrat* has revealed that the St. Louis Steamfitters Union has failed to report more than $80,000 in political contributions made to Democratic candidates out of the state, including $52,000 for the re-election campaign of President Johnson and $10,000 for Robert F. Kennedy's successful race for United States senator from New York.

Rep. Hall had written the attorney general's office when it became apparent that the Justice Department was showing no interest in undertaking a real investigation of the steamfitters' unreported out-of-state political gifts.

From what can be learned there have been all kinds of high-level scurrying about to avoid investigating, much less prosecute, the steamfitters officials involved.

Rep. Hall justifiably asks "If the Department of Justice, as the protector of the people, won't pursue wrongdoing, who will?"

Yes, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, if your office won't take an interest in these alleged violations of the corrupt practices act, who will?

Is it the practice of your office, Mr. Clark, to issue evasive answers to congressmen when they ask for action on serious allegations concerning law violations, hoping that if the inquirer is put off long enough he will go away?

Hopefully, Mr. Clark, your answer will be that this is not the practice of

Ramsey Clark's Justice Department has shown little interest in what may well be violations of the corrupt practices act.

the highest enforcement branch of justice in the land. If our country has reached the point where those entrusted with this enormous responsibility shirk their duty because of political or other considerations, then we truly are on the way out as a society dedicated to law and order.

The provisions of the corrupt practices statute governing reporting of campaign contributions were included to prevent undue influence or pressure being used by any individual or groups in elections. The ballot is one of our most fundamental rights, its integrity to be guarded above all else. If the election process is corrupted, then so is our entire form of government.

This newspaper regards this as a very serious matter, Mr. Clark. It is certain the people of this region feel likewise. What does your office intend to do about these charges?

The "MacARTHUR Hearings"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, considered by many to have been one of the greatest men that ever lived, was summarily relieved of his Far Eastern command on April 11, 1951.

An aroused America demanded that Congress investigate his dismissal. At the ensuing inquiry, held before a joint session of the Senate Armed Services & Foreign Relations Committees, Gen. MacArthur eloquently defended his position and forcefully spoke out against those who forbade victory in Korea.

Sen. **Richard Russell,** Chairman of the Joint Committee, said, as the General completed his testimony:

"General MacArthur, I wish to state to you that the 3 days that you have been here are without parallel in my legislative experience."

Read Gen. MacArthur's spontaneously given testimony, as he states his case for victory . . If his advice had been followed, it is entirely probable that the balance of power in Southeast Asia would have turned in favor of the Free World.

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Of particular interest are Gen. MacArthur's responses to questions and opinions of committee members, such as Senators:

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The Great Prestidigitator

LBJ finds 'problems,' invents 'solutions'

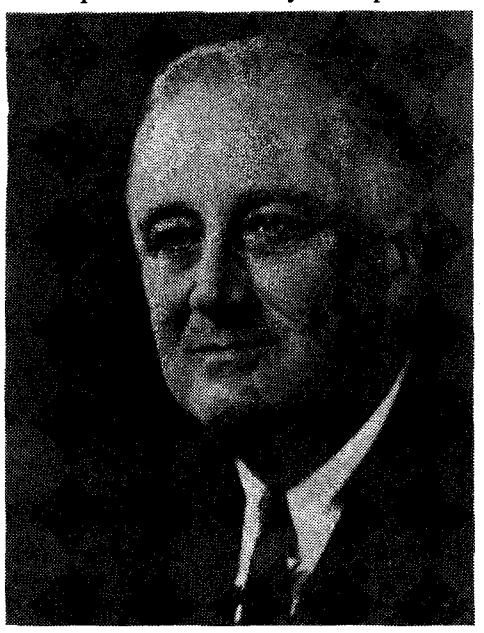
By RAYMOND MOLEY

We need not wait until Lyndon Johnson slips into the shadow of history to begin an appraisal of his special political genius. (In foreign policy, he must be judged by events to come. That is not our concern here.) Like most intelligent politicians, his private estimate of the majority of the electorate is colored by cynicism. He knows how gullible we are. And his skills are designed to exploit that weakness.

His method is simple, almost obvious. He perceives a public Problem about which many people are deeply concerned. He is not a reflective man, but a congenital activist like his revered model, FDR. So he decides to do not one but several things about the Problem about which people are worried.

As President, he has many subordinates who have ideas about solving the Problem. Those ideas are in infinite variety. It doesn't matter that some of those ideas, if adopted, would be in conflict with others, if adopted. And so he takes a generous selection of those ideas—panaceas, if you will—and proposes the assortment as national policy. In announcing the plans he gains something, for he thus emphasizes that he knows the Problem, and he forcibly reminds people that he is going to do something about it.

I select from a number of examples the American city—not the people in the city, but the physical environment. The ideas about doing something about cities are shaped into programs, and each program carries an appropriation and its own special bureaucracy to operate it.



President Johnson has based his domestic political programs upon the "activism" of the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt (above).

And since the President has an obedient Congress, the program is enacted into law.

Let us consider a 20-year span. In 1948 one program was in effect—public housing. Then in 1951 another program was adopted—slum clearance and urban renewal. By 1957 appropriations were increased for the two programs already adopted and three new ones were operating—urban planning grants, public facility loans and housing for the elderly.

It should be noted that Lyndon Johnson was Democratic leader in the Senate during most of the 1950s and had a big hand in enacting those programs.

President Kennedy also understood the strategy of many programs for the same Problem, but he had trouble getting his programs enacted. Nevertheless, by 1962 three more urban programs were operating with small appropriations. These were urban studies and housing research, urban mass transportation and open space land grants.

But after LBJ became President the number of programs and the money spent increased very considerably—14 programs were in operation in 1967.

All these programs are not costing a great deal, considering the immense sums needed to rebuild the cities. The total cost of all these programs in 1967 will be $880 million, which is nine times what it was in 1948. But that amount could be lost in any one of the 10 largest urban centers in the United States. The truth is that by multiplying the number of programs, the public is induced to believe that a great deal is being done. And that suffices, so far as political results are concerned.

The final addition to the list merits particular attention. That is the demonstration cities program adopted in 1966. Since the word "demonstration" has another, unpleasant meaning, the name has now been changed to "model" cities and with federal money make them models of what other cities might copy. This year the President asked for $662 million for the program. The House cut this to $237 million, but the Senate voted $537 million.

If we view this as an effort to provide a model, such a sum as the President recommended would suffice only to remake a small city of about 100,000 inhabitants. But with the smell of federal money in the air, 70 cities are qualifying for a slice of the money. Thus, if the Senate's $537 million is provided, there would be only about $7.7 million per city. This relatively small amount would be lost in the great needs of any major city.

And so it is not a "model city" that would emerge, but simply another subsidy for cities where reconstruction calls for billions. New York alone could use $20 billion in the next decade or two.

But the name "model city" sounds good. Everybody wants a model city, especially the people who will live in one. It is an idea that has a pleasant sound, and in politics that is all that matters.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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INTERESTING OBSERVATION—"Lyndon Johnson's latest pronouncement on the subject of riots has been to blame them, in part, on propagandists exploiting the emotions of the poor. An interesting observation. However, the guy who raised that same question three years ago got clobbered for his pains. He said that civil rights were a dire necessity, but that propagandists were exploiting the emotions of the poor in an attempt to get votes and were irresponsibly raising unreal hopes that would create a furnace of resentment later. He claimed the chief propagandist that concerned him was a vote-seeker named Lyndon Johnson. His own name was Barry Goldwater."—From the Peoria *Journal Star*

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RICHARD NIXON has bluntly warned fellow Republicans not to run on a presidential platform of "peace at any price." In remarks obviously aimed at George Romney, the former vice president said: "This would be a pyrrhic victory—the candidate might win, but the Republican President would soon have another war on his hands. Peace at any price would be a great disaster because it would lead to a bigger war."

Marines carry a wounded Leatherneck to an evacuation helicopter at Con Thien. The artillery duel with the North Vietnamese regulars at this point has been one of the most intensive in history.

Administration Restrictions Cause Heavy Con Thien Losses

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Con Thien is a Marine strongpoint just south of the demilitarized zone in Viet Nam. It has been the target of determined attack by North Viet Nam forces. The battle illustrates some critical facets of the Viet Nam war.

President Johnson has denied our ground forces the right to attack the enemy on the soil of North Viet Nam. We don't know whether he is directing the defense of Con Thien. Tactical decisions normally left to military judgment are now made by the President; and Con Thien has a political aspect, as do all military operations.

If you are prohibited by higher authority from attacking the enemy beyond a given line, you cannot hold that line. You must drop your main force back from the line and use the intervening space for observation of enemy activity and for striking targets of opportunity. It is suicidal to hold your main force under his guns, locked in trench warfare, when you don't have to do so.

However, pulling back to such defensive dispositions would abandon to the battle zone extensive sectors of Quang Tri Province, which had recently been cleared of Viet Cong and pacified by our forces. That would be a hard decision to make.

Moreover, such drawing back from the demilitarized zone, where our forces had so recently been attacking the North Vietnamese, would have all the earmarks of defeat. Could the Administration, now under heavy pressure from peaceniks, afford such a withdrawal?

The decision to hold Con Thien may therefore have been made for reasons of sentiment or of politics. Both are poor reasons. The realities of war must be faced and mastered. The evasion of reality to humor sentiment or politics has a price in lives. A battle must be fought to defeat the enemy at minimum cost to our side.

There is another possible explanation of our decision to hold Con Thien. It may have been made deliberately to punish the North Viet Nam forces.

North Viet Nam strategists have been seeking an opportunity to administer a costly defeat to U.S. forces as they did to the French. But they are wary of superior U.S. power. In order to bring the North Viet Nam forces to battle, our leaders have had to bait a trap by exposing our forces to attack. Our military leaders may have decided that the advantages to North Viet Nam of fighting at Con Thien would tempt the Communists to commit large forces; and that we could then overcome the disadvantages of position with concentrations of air power to administer a crushing defeat to the enemy.

This premise fits the pattern of battles which Gen. Westmoreland has fought along the western border of South Viet Nam. But consider the significance of this strategy. We are deliberately giving advantages to the enemy to bring him to battle in South Viet Nam. Every such concession costs American lives.

Why are we doing it? Because nothing else is permitted by the President. Consider the position of our commanders in South Viet Nam.

They are trying to pacify South Viet Nam, to protect the people from the Communist terror. But the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam are only the tips of the tentacles of an octopus reaching down from North Viet Nam. You can damage the tentacles but you can't hurt the octopus in South Viet Nam. And while the octopus can reach into South Viet Nam, no one can pacify the country.

The way to pacify South Viet Nam is to strike the octopus in Laos or in North Viet Nam and cut off the tentacles where they cannot reach into South Viet Nam. Such a move would enable us to use our superior weapons effectively and to smash the enemy aggression with small cost to our side. But President Johnson says no.

What can our forces do? They cannot hurt the octopus with minor operations in South Viet Nam. They cannot kill it with air power alone. Our commanders are trying to tempt large enemy forces into South Viet Nam in order to hurt the octopus.

What a way this is to fight the war! Instead of allowing our forces to engage and defeat the enemy aggressor on his soil, the President keeps our forces caged up in South Viet Nam where they can't get at the enemy. He forces them to fight bitter static battles in which their decisive advantages of fire power and mobility are forfeited. Con Thien is the result.

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While Union Leader Is in Jail

Hoffa's Sidekicks Still Hold Teamsters' Reins

By VICTOR RIESEL

Uneasy lies the head that may get crowned by the Teamsters. Perhaps the better word is "bumped" by the Brotherhood's real establishment—the Hoffa network, still alive, still kicking, still pledged to their "beloved" Jimmy.

It now develops that acting General President Frank (Fitz) Fitzsimmons is being surrounded by the imprisoned Hoffa's comrades and cadres. Though it is now virtually certain that Hoffa will be imprisoned for some nine years of his 13-year sentences, his old inner apparatus today appears to be taking over the behemoth union of 1,780,000 members.

Slowly the power has been pouring into the muscled hands of Hoffa's closest ally, friend of the people, friend of senators, friend of the shadowy men who gave Hoffa orders—Roy Williams of Kansas City.

Big-shouldered, dark-haired, craggy-faced "young" Roy Williams—head of midwest Joint Council 56—is the man the "boys" have chosen to replace "Fitz" as the Teamsters' general president at the next national convention four years hence.

That's what the federals think. That's what Teamsters insiders think. That's what veteran Hoffa-ologists believe.

The first overt move came recently—unnoticed by the public—when Williams got himself appointed one of the Teamsters' three national trustees. This is a position of great moral and fiduciary trust. The three men are the guardians of the welfare of the vast Brotherhood and its even more far-flung multi-billion-dollar assets.

It is presumed that Williams qualified for this by his experience as a trustee of the $400-million Central States Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund—from which Hoffa and six others defrauded considerable monies, missapplying over $1 million and mishandling some $20 million. This happened during Williams' tenure on the regional board of trustees.

Williams' elevation to the new national post of moral and financial guardian became possible when it was vacated by the corpulent William (Champagne Bucket) Presser, president of Ohio Teamsters Joint Council 41.

Bill Presser, they say, is a genial sort despite his two convictions for contempt of Congress and for obstruction of justice. All he did was to tear up some records needed and subpoenaed by Sen. McClellan's racket-busting committee back in the '50s. Presser is a pretty solid citizen (a couple of hundred pounds) and even some nine years ago was able to save his pennies and live luxuriously in Cleveland.

Acting President Frank Fitzsimmons (left) heads up the Teamsters union in place of the jailed and reportedly ailing Jimmy Hoffa. Columnist Riesel points out Hoffa's influence is still all-powerful despite his absence from the inner workings of the union.

Presser has lived such an exemplary life by Hoffa's code that with a boost from Williams and through his friendship with the late and deadly Gene Sansouci and the still extant Louis (Babe) Triscaro, he, Presser, was elevated into the Teamsters' most select circle. Presser now is a vice president. He replaced the late fifth vice president, Gordon Conklin, who died this summer.

Thus two of Hoffa's closest allies and friends are now in powerful positions. It remains to be seen whether they will take orders from Hoffa's prison cell. But there is no doubt that they—especially Williams—have been closest to "Jimmy" of all the hard-nosed men in the fraternity.

When Hoffa wanted something really confidentially done outside of New York, Chicago and Detroit, he dialed Williams' private number.

And it was done—swiftly. Williams' influence inside the Teamsters, outside those three megalopolises, was and is all-powerful—except for some enclaves on the West Coast.

When Hoffa wanted trusted men around him during his last Tennessee trials, it was Roy Williams who led the notorious, militarily organized "Chattanooga brigade."

Only one man, the late Bert Brennan, whose desk was cheek by jowl with Hoffa in Detroit, ever got as close to "Jimmy" as has Williams.

The latest moves into the power structure make it certain that Williams is looking for the succession. His swift maneuver is a one-two punch at the lanky Harold Gibbons, whom he hates. The coup also puts "Fitz" in a rocky seat. Actually it isolates him, because it isolates the Teamsters.

The double shift into two powerful command seats puts two men in office who are unacceptable to leaders of the AFL-CIO. The federation just could not take the huge union back into the fold while the balance of power is in the hands of the Hoffa machine—and its invisible drivers.

A Teamsters Brotherhood led by Gibbons might have been acceptable. Or one led by "Fitz." And certainly one led by the "silent man," California's Einar Mohn, second vice president.

But one led by Roy Williams and Company, de facto or de jure, is unacceptable. Thus the Teamsters and "Fitz" will not have the labor movement's umbrella as a cover when another storm whips up.

And judging from the ceaseless probings of the federals, there's considerable thunder and lightning ahead. Hoffa and his Lewisburg Prison mate, ex-Teamsters Vice President Tony (Pro) Provenzano, may yet be able to organize a government-in-exile right near by.

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Wrong Image

From the San Diego *Union*

The almost traditional image of South American countries piling up arms has been adjusted by recent international surveys. While Communist Cuba spends 7.2 per cent of its gross national product on arms, the average for the remainder of Latin America is only 2 per cent.

Cuba apart, our Latin American neighbors evidently are not arming themselves to the teeth at the expense of more peaceful programs. By comparison with many parts of the world, the 230 million people there are remarkably unarmed.

Communist North Korea has only 10 million inhabitants. But it has more war planes than all Latin America. The same applies to two other current Communist areas of influence, Egypt and Iraq.

And while the new countries of Africa are spending 3 per cent of their gross national product on arms, the Latin America rate is 2 per cent.

With some aspersion the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado,* of Sao Paulo, recently castigated the "demagogues"—from Communists to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—who continually refer to an "arms race" in that hemisphere.

Says the newspaper: "Brazil, with more than 80 million people, spends 1.53 per cent of its annual collected taxes for its military establishments, as compared with 7.68 per cent spent for the same purpose in Cuba."

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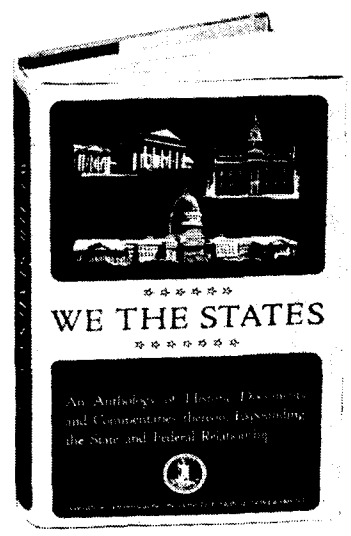

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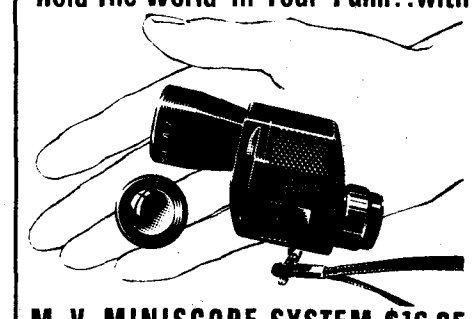

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Despite Liberal Noises GOP Still Backs Viet War

By BARRY GOLDWATER

To hear some people talk these days, one would think the entire Republican party had suddenly sprouted new feathers to become, depending on how you classify such critters, either dovish or chicken.

This is far from the truth. The Republican party today represents, as it always has, the most solid bloc of support for victory in Viet Nam. At the same time, however, it represents the most critical bloc of support in terms of wanting to make sure that not one American life needlessly is spent in gaining that victory nor that one free man's future is shadowed by squandering that victory.

The four leading Republican "doves," out of step with the vast majority of their party, are Sens. Hatfield, Percy and Morton and Gov. Romney.

Against this solid Republican front, however, the splinter-faction voices of a handful of men are being exploited, by opponents of the war, in attempts to make it appear there is a deep, dark and disastrous split in the GOP.

A look at the facts should set this straight. The major impression of Republican dovishness comes from only four men—three senators and a governor. Oregon's Sen. Mark Hatfield led it off. Illinois' Sen. Charles Percy sometimes is and sometimes isn't viewed as a dove. Kentucky's Sen. Thruston Morton just recently, even if dramatically, got into the act. Michigan's Gov. George Romney has taken a number of positions on the matter, most recently most dove-like.

Put all together, shaken up, mixed, baked and served piping hot, this hardly adds up to the Republican party falling apart at the seams.

On the House side, for instance, there is a tough-minded and very nearly total adherence to a victory position. Even in the case of the most influential of all House Republicans, Wisconsin's Melvin Laird, attempts to label him a dove fail on the face of it. What Laird has been saying, actually, is simply that if we do not intend to win the war, we should cut our losses quickly. He fears, specifically, that our terms for peace negotiations would give the enemy a chance to call off the fighting, get us out and then take over in the lull that follows. Such an action would, indeed, mean that we are wasting time and lives in Viet Nam.

On the Senate side, of course, Sen. Everett Dirksen continues to stand for victory, and inasmuch as he now appears to be a shoo-in for running the platform committee during next summer's Republican presidential convention, the chances for a Republican sellout to the doves appears less than likely.

Despite all of this, however, we can confidently expect all of those who oppose the war, or support the Viet Cong, to magnify every coo of every Republican dove into a veritable chorus of discord.

Even as they do so, however, they will reveal, for those who look hard enough, the weakness of their case. It is noticeable, for example, that the so-called Republican doves never fly as a flock, as they might if the sentiment they represent were more widespread. Instead, as each one of the little handful makes his latest statement, or change of statement, it is taken up by the anti-victory forces as something new, startling and earth-shaking.

Today, for instance, Sen. Morton is headlined as the dove-in-chief. Tomorrow it will be one or another of the few Republicans who share the dove view. And the same furor will be recreated to herald it. But the fact remains—the doves are a distinct minority among Republican realists. Republicans, for all the clamor, still want peace, not surrender.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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CRIME WAVE STATISTICS—Contrary to Ramsey Clark's claim that there is no such thing as a crime wave, lawlessness continues to mount. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports indicate that major crime rose 17 per cent during the first six months of 1967 over the same period last year. Violent crimes alone increased 18 per cent, with robbery to 30 per cent, murder 20 per cent, aggravated assault 11 per cent and forcible rape 7 per cent.

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REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH (R.-Ind.) has finally triumphed in a two-year struggle to deny federal funds to an outspoken leftist who has used these funds to travel to Moscow and denounce U.S. foreign policy. Roudebush disclosed that the National Science Foundation had decided against renewing a quarter-million-dollar grant to Stephen Smale, a University of California mathematician who has also organized demonstrations aimed at halting troop trains.

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SUGGESTION BY YAF—When George Romney reached Philadelphia recently on the last leg of his 17-city "non-political" ghetto tour, he was met by a group of placard-toting Young Americans for Freedom. Several carried towels that read: "Now That Your Brain Has Been Washed, Why Don't You Throw in the Towel?"

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. . and tell them you read their message in HUMAN EVENTS.

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

SHOP BY MAIL

Self-sticking labels. "Want Higher Taxes?—Vote Democratic." 50 for $1.00, sample free. Merico Sales, 1618 Fiske, Pasadena, Calif. 91104

Pleasant Surprise for Christmas, direct from Europe! Unique do-it-yourself kit: Authentic 13th Century knight's helmet, fullsize leather replica with ostrich plumes. Fascinating gift for boys from 6 to 60. Limited supply. Order in time! $9.95 postpaid, plus customs, money order or bank draft, no stamps! Address: "de Vos Winkele," Suite 303 East, 200 Park Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Write for free, full-color brochure of exclusive **Patriotic Christmas Cards.** Granger Graphics, P.O. Box 71, Yorba Linda, Calif. 92686

"Support Rhodesian Independence" bumper sticker, 25¢ ea., 5/$1.00. PO Box 11683, Phoenix, Ariz. 85017

Christmas Shopping-Gifts that are rare, distinctive, unusual. Free brochure. Benton Co., 114 Carrier, Liberty, N.Y. 12754

Don DuMont in '68 bumper stickers, 5/$1.00. **Wake Up America** cards, 100/$1.00. Free campaign folder. DuMont Hdq'trs, Logan Square, Chicago, Ill. 60647

"Support Your Local Police" and **"Reagan for President"** buttons and bumper stickers. **"Reagan 68"** stickers. 5/$1, mixing OK. Bulk rates available. Cal Conservatives, 2521 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

The Lord's Prayer. Inspirational. Superb Christmas gift. $1 each, 12 for $10 p.p. Stellar Records, Box 36071, Hollywood, Calif.

Patriotic Gift Collection. Order individually or use our fund-raising plan for your organization. Send for free catalog. The Patriots of Prarie View, Box 1776, Prarie View, Ill. 60069

TRAVEL

Worldwide Freighter Guide—$1.25; Rates—Schedules—700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips,** 4021EZ Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

Charter Flight Handbook. 1,100 organizations named. Particulars free. TIB, Box 105H, Kings Park, N.Y. 11754

INVESTMENTS

U.S. $20 Gold Coins, brilliant, uncirculated, $60 each; 10 to 99, $59.00 each; 100 or more, $56.00 each. Shipment within 24 hours when order is accompanied by money order or equivalent. Allow time for personal checks to clear. 10-day return privilege on all orders. Hughes Coin (ANA 57693), 116 Alabama Ave., Fort Walton Beach, Fla. 32548. Reference: First National Bank, Fort Walton, Beach, Fla.

BOOKS

The Reconstruction Amendments' Debates, by the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government. The legislative history and contemporary debates in Congress on the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. 743 pages, well-indexed, globe-size material deemed to be of the greatest legal significance in the proper interpretation of current Supreme Court decisions. Soft-bound $3.00; hard-bound $4.50. The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, 1116 Ninth St. Office Building, Richmond, Va. 23219

History of Gold—Gold Crisis, foreign credits, 9,000 closed gold mines—Library Edition $4.00. Victoria Daily News, Box 3365, Victoria, Tex.

The Soviet Inferno, by Louis Zoul. "Probably the most informative and hard-hitting anti-Communist book yet to appear on the American scene." —William Graff, Editor, **Freedom** magazine. Order from **Public Opinion** $2.00 with order. Box H4044, L. I. City, N.Y. 11104

Commie and Great Society Jokes! Humor, Satire, "Hidden" news test. Send $1.00. Eighteenth Century Wolf Enterprises, P. O. Box 134, Madison, Wis. 53701

Topical Humor Service and 40 speaker's joke books. Catalog free. Samples $5.00. Orben Publications, Dept. 109 Baldwin, N.Y. 11510

What's Ahead for '68? Same tricks that derailed Taft in '52? Read fascinating book, **"The Political Assassination of Robert A. Taft** by Gerald Schomp. **Human Events** said: "This book is well worth the consideration of those who would like to nominate a GOP Conservative next year." Write: Allegiance Books, P.O. Box 188, Cape Coral, Fla. 33904. Enclose $2.95.

PERSONALS

Volunteers Wanted to help circulate petitions to legalize Prayer and Bible Reading in the Public Schools and public buildings. Write P.O. Box 703, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108

FINANCING WANTED

To lender of U.S.A.-Canada and Switzerland 29 complete packages available for financing Prime Real Estate, ranging from $100,000 to $35,000,000. Totalling $54,000,000. Please quote rate of interest and lender fee. Attention: Dr. G. Rivera Hernandez, President, Galenic International Financing Corp., Box B.K., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928

CAPITOL TO INVEST

Secrets of Small Business Loans. Get $500 to $1,000,000. Free details. Counselor-20. Harlingen, Tex.

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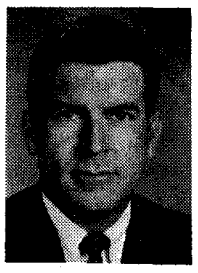
SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Any Second Thoughts?

By REP. TOM MESKILL (R.-Conn.)



Recently the Red Chinese government announced it had confiscated the British diplomatic offices in Shanghai. Britain, of course, has recognized Red China's regime from the beginning. Britain has already suffered from Communist-inspired riots in Hong Kong, attacks across the border at Hong Kong, the invasion of its mission buildings in Peking, and the physical humiliation of her officials in Peking. Great Britain has long argued in favor of United States recognition of the Red Chinese regime. After giving us all this advice, it would be interesting now to know the private thoughts of British leaders of the great advantages of treating Red China as a mature and civilized legitimate government.

OEO Propaganda

By REP. SAM STEIGER (R.-Ariz.)

An Iowa newspaper, in a recent editorial, has quite properly criticized the Office of Economic Opportunity for a procedure that has just been revealed. The OEO has made arrangements in the state of Iowa and presumably in other states also that they will pay for the printing and the use of their news releases on radio and television. It will pay the stations and the newspapers based on regular advertising rates for the use of this obviously propaganda material. This is a function of the OEO, the "War on Poverty," that was never anticipated by the Congress when they appropriated money for the waging of this war.

Sputnik Spy

By REP. GLENARD LIPSCOMB (R.-Calif.)

A news dispatch from London dated Oct. 2, 1967, reports the disclosure that a former top British intelligence official, a Harold Philby, had served as a Soviet spy for 34 years. He, it is reported, is now in Moscow, having vanished from Beirut four years ago while working as a correspondent. This disclosure points once again to the seriousness of the menace represented by the worldwide Soviet espionage system.

But there is another aspect of the article that is deserving of attention. The very last paragraph of the lengthy dispatch states: "It was reported that Philby, who is now employed by the Soviet feature agency Novosti, may be working on the new English language digest magazine *Sputnik*, which is due to appear in Britain later this year."

What is probably not widely known is that the Soviet magazine, *Sputnik*, on which it is reported this former spy is working, is at present being distributed in the United States and has been distributed here on a monthly basis since January. When news of this came out I took up the matter with the Department of State on the basis that if this Soviet publication is being disseminated in our country, what has been done or will be done toward achieving reciprocity to distribute United States publications in the USSR? At best, the response has been unsatisfactory. I am advised the matter has been taken up with the Soviets, but repeated inquiries as to the results have made it abundantly clear that little if any progress has been made toward this end.

When the *Sputnik* magazine first was distributed in the United States attempts were made to pass it off as solely a commercial venture. I believed then that *Sputnik* is a vehicle to disseminate official propaganda of the Communist party and the disclosure that a former Red spy is working on the magazine certainly reinforces that belief.

Clearly we should receive similar concessions from the Soviets in the way of distributing United States publications in the USSR. I do not mean, however, distribution of any sort of "official" magazine, which could be subjected to controls. That type of exchange would be of limited usefulness for—as is well known—what Soviet citizens read is already strictly controlled by the Soviet government. Our regular publications, produced by a free people in our free society, are what should be distributed.

Texas Doing Well

By REP. BUZ LUKENS (R.-Ohio)

How is the President's home state faring under the accelerated pace of government spending for defense purposes and the war in Viet Nam? Capitol Hill experts who keep track of such details report that Texas is doing very well, indeed. During the last fiscal year (1967) national defense employment (civilian and military) in Texas was 280,709 and the payroll amounted to $1.5 billion. The fiscal year totals represented an increase over the previous year of 38,041 jobs and $200 million in pay.

HUD's English

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

Nowhere in the world and at no time in recorded history has the art of obfuscation and pure pedantry been elevated to the sophisticated heights the federal bureaucracy has achieved. Take this little gem extracted from a report issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development: "Action-oriented orchestration of innovative inputs, generated by escalation of meaningful indigenous decision-making dialogue, focusing on multi-linked problem-complexes, can maximize the vital thrust toward a non-alienated and viable urban infrastructure." That little dud from HUD is about as clear as mud!

Post Office Deficit

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

One of the great inconsistencies in the Johnson Administration is that the supposedly noble efforts to cure the Post Office deficit—which is now running over a billion dollars a year—when Postmaster General O'Brien adds to that deficit by creating a self-serving propaganda magazine to be called "Postal Life," which will cost the department approximately a quarter-million dollars a year.

Enforce the Law

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

The District of Columbia grand jury, which just completed its work after sitting five days a week for eight weeks, wrote a letter strongly attacking the limitations imposed upon police in their fight against crime. It started, in part, "we feel the pendulum has swung too far. After two months of duty, we find ourselves amazed and shocked at the exaggerated consideration given those who roam our streets indulging themselves in acts of the most outrageous nature.

"If you happen to murder someone in the near future, feel free to confess to one or a hundred people. Unless you are informed of your rights in the most precise terminology, the odds are that the judiciary branch will see to your freedom." The letter was signed by 19 of the 23 members of the grand jury, with a notation that the remaining four, although unable to be present at its completion, gave their approval to its contents.

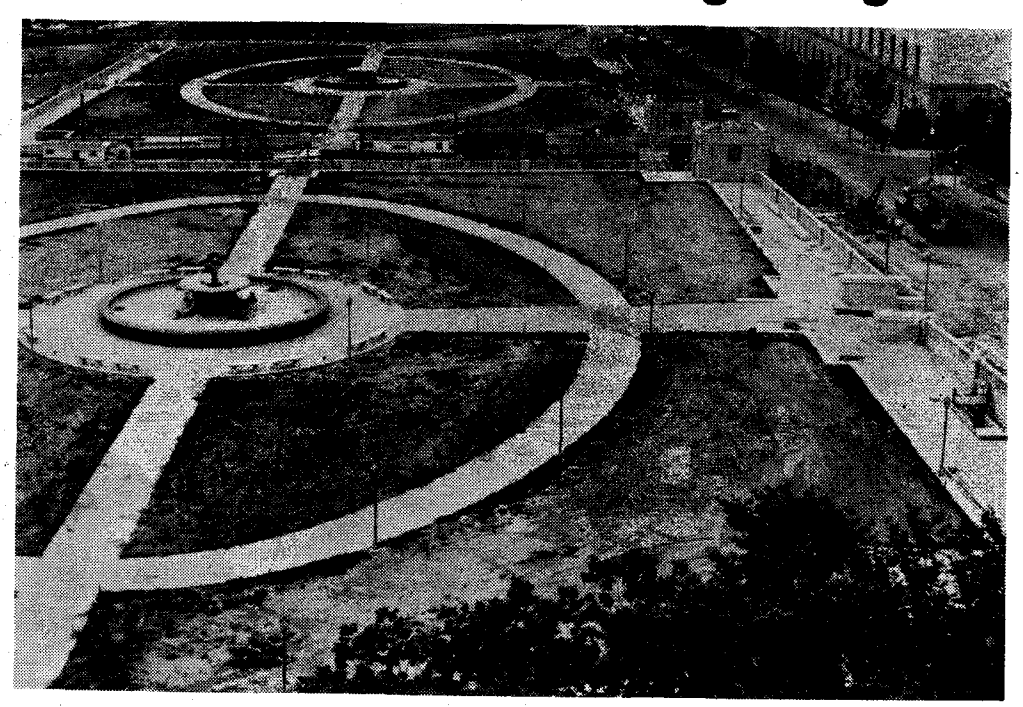
The U.S. attorney's office said the letter had been drafted and sent without its knowledge or consent. It is said a District of Columbia grand jury is prohibited from taking such action; it is therefore encouraging that it was done, because it reveals that people do want the laws enforced, and they want this done regardless of their color or race. This grand jury was predominantly Negro in composition, and of its own volition demanded enforcement of the criminal laws.

Indonesian Lesson

By REP. HAROLD COLLIER (R.-Ill.)

What happened after we kicked Indonesia off Uncle Sam's gravy train? An attempt by the Communists to seize power was frustrated by the military, following which a wave of anti-Communist feeling swept Indonesia. The number of Communists who lost their lives during the last two months of 1965 and the early part of 1966 has been variously estimated at about 300,000 and 400,000. True, these figures were shocking, but not as shocking as the statistics that tell us about the millions of Chinese who have lost their lives since the Communists seized their country. Certainly our refusal to provide Indonesia's Sukarno with further foreign aid handouts led to his downfall. At the same time the firm stand by our forces in South Viet Nam has inspired and encouraged the anti-Communist regime that now controls Indonesia. The ousting of the Reds from power in Indonesia cannot do otherwise than give equal inspiration and encouragement to Australia and New Zealand, which the Communists have long coveted. Who knows? It may even influence India away from the Communist orbit. Surely there is a lesson for the United States in all this. Let us help those who demonstrate their friendship for us and the rest of the free world, but let us cease allowing ourselves to be further blackmailed by those who threaten to "go Communist" unless we come across with more millions and billions.

Uncle Sam's New Parking Garage



Above is the nearly completed underground parking garage for congressmen and their staff members just south of the new Rayburn House Office Building in Washington, D.C. The Rayburn building alone has cost taxpayers over $130 million, while the original cost was estimated at $86 million. The underground garage will cost an additional $13,478,000 for 1,276 parking spaces—or $10,562 per car. The latter figure is slightly inflated since there are other facilities in the underground complex, but nonetheless, when compared with other similar garages in the country, the taxpayer is not getting off lightly (surface land value is not a factor): According to figures on underground installations supplied by the National Parking Association, Chicago's Grant Park garage cost $3,952 per parking space, Brooklyn's Civic Center garage ran to $3,556 per car and the cost of the Boston Common underground garage was estimated by Business Week in 1960 to be about $5,000 per parking space.

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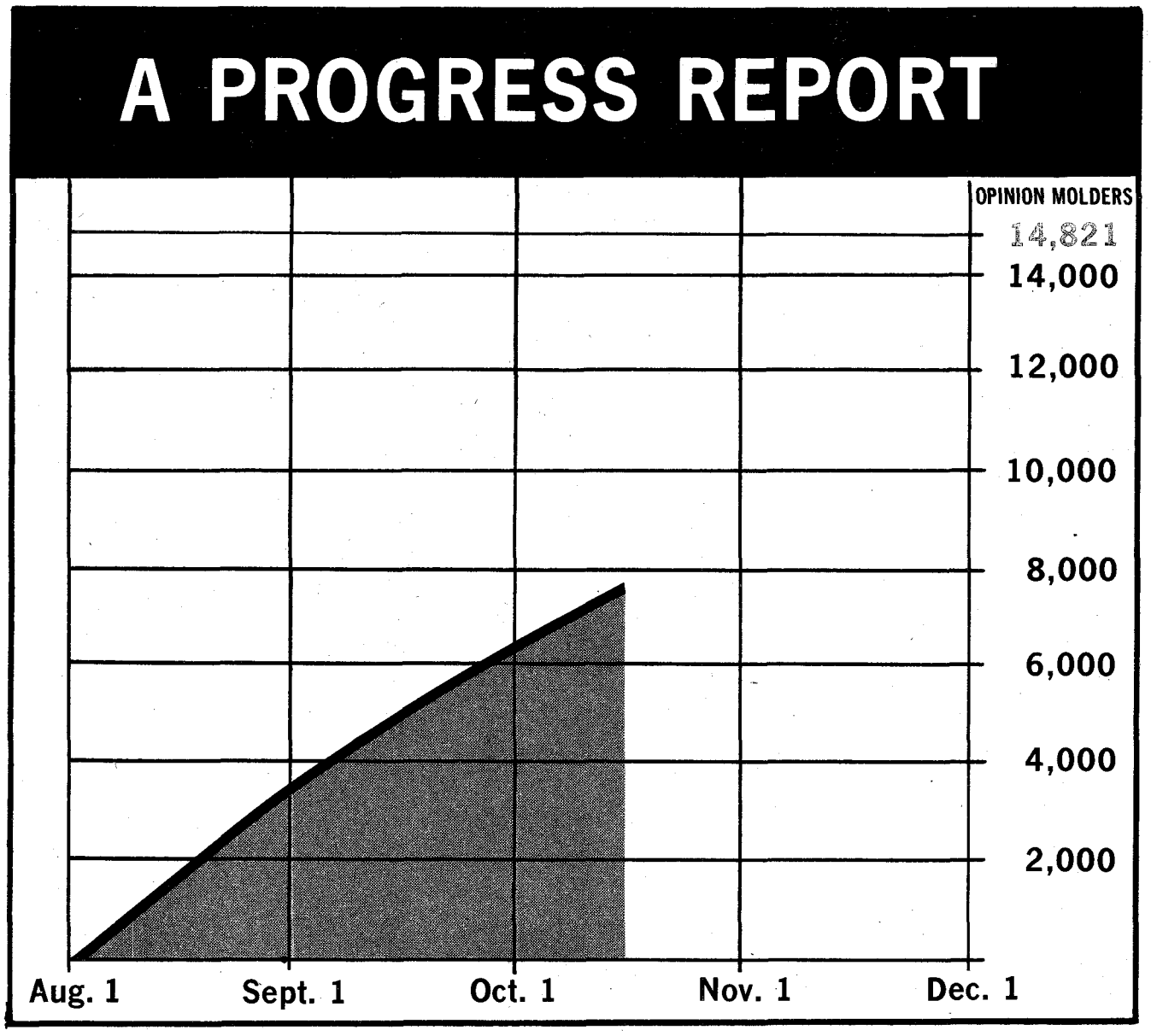

HUMAN EVENTS
Conservative Leadership Fund

Dear Reader:

In the eight weeks since it was first announced, the Conservative Leadership Fund has passed the half-way mark in its goal of providing HUMAN EVENTS to 14,821 Opinion Molders until the 1968 elections. These are the key individuals in the mass communications media in whose hands will largely rest the outcome of the 1968 elections—and perhaps even the future of liberty in this land.

The immediate and generous response of our readers has already made possible the initiation of subscriptions for . . .

- **1,754 Editors of daily newspapers**
- **1,623 Editorial page editors of daily newspapers**
- **1,900 Members of the Washington Press Corps**
- **726 Editorial directors of television stations and networks**
- **40 Radio and television news agencies**
- **30 Editors of mass news magazines**
- **1,440 Editors of larger weekly newspapers**

. . . or a total, to date, of 7,513 subscriptions. In order to meet our announced objective, an additional $85,000 will be required to provide subscriptions for . . .

- **1,861 Editors of larger weekly newspapers (the balance)**
- **5,447 Editorial directors of AM-FM radio stations.**

By New Year's Day, we hope to have started a HUMAN EVENTS subscription for nearly every one of these Opinion Molders.

A number of readers have asked why we attach such importance to this program and what causes us to believe the Opinion Molders will actually read HUMAN EVENTS when they receive it.

First, we believe the program is important—even vital—because of the viciously distorted news coverage of campaigns like Nixon's in 1960 and Goldwater's in 1964. The twisted reporting in those years stands as vivid evidence of the power of the communications media to influence mass voting habits.

Again and again, public opinion polls have demonstrated that a decisive majority of Americans regard themselves as "conservative." Yet, in 1960 and 1964, they were effectively stampeded into casting their ballot for presidential candidates who rejected virtually every basic principle of conservative belief. Is there anybody to whom it is not yet clear that the communications media precipitated that stampede? Is there anybody so blinded by hope that he believes these Opinion Molders will act any differently in 1968?

YOU CAN HELP

As the progress report indicates, the editor of your daily newspaper and the editorial directors of your television stations are now receiving HUMAN EVENTS.

A telephone call or letter from you may make a significant difference in how attentively they read their issue each week, or whether they read it at all.

You may wish to remind these Opinion Molders that HUMAN EVENTS represents the point of view of many millions of Americans, of whom several thousand have provided the dimes and dollars to pay for their subscriptions.

Unless conservatives join now in a serious, systematic attempt to communicate their positions on candidates and issues to these Opinion Molders, 1968 may be little more than a rerun of 1964. It is this enormously ambitious educational project that we are undertaking through our Conservative Leadership Fund.

Secondly, will the Opinion Molders read HUMAN EVENTS when it is furnished to them and, if so, will they then temper their intransigence toward conservatism? Obviously, nobody could possibly know the answer with absolute certainty. But in the months before the Conservative Leadership Fund was announced, we consulted friendly experts with special qualifications to assess the potential of the program. We had also studied the reactions of those editors and broadcasters who were already receiving HUMAN EVENTS, and determined that most of these persons, some conservative, others liberal or "middle-of-the-road," *did* read HUMAN EVENTS to get the conservative slant. Moreover, we spoke to dozens of professional journalists, writers and broadcasters, and found that a large majority felt some educational program directed to the news media was needed and could be effective if properly implemented. On the basis of these indicators, carefully weighed by the editors and me, we determined that the program *would* justify the expenditure of the time, money and effort it involved.

This emphatically does not mean that we are so naive that we expect the liberals among the 14,821 Opinion Molders will have become conservatives by election day. But the number of doctrinaire liberals in this group is by no means even close to a majority. The great majority are persons with mildly liberal tendencies who have simply never come regularly into contact with informed, responsible conservative opinion. It is these persons who, through reading HUMAN EVENTS, will have cause to reconsider many of their cherished misconceptions about contemporary conservatism.

We sincerely believe the result will be that conservative candidates running for local, state and national offices next year will be treated to a fairer press than ever before.

If even a mere 10% of the Opinion Molders change their attitude—even slightly—they would then communicate more balanced election coverage to *tens of millions of voters.*

We are not blindly optimistic about the potential of the Conservative Leadership Fund. But we do have faith in the essential validity of traditional conservatism, and firmly believe its message can be communicated in this way.

If *you* share these views, won't you join with the nearly 6,000 of your fellow readers who have already helped, and send your maximum contribution *now*.

Sincerely,

R D Kephart

Robert D. Kephart
Publisher

DETACH AND MAIL TODAY

TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP FUND

Gentlemen:

I'm encouraged to learn that the Conservative Leadership Fund has already passed the halfway mark. To help send HUMAN EVENTS subscriptions to the remaining 7,308 Opinion Molders, I enclose my maximum contribution of:

☐ $1,000 ☐ $500 ☐ $100 ☐ $50
☐ $25 ☐ $10 Other $ _____

(Please make all checks payable to: CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP FUND)

My Name_____
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